# The Nation

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## The Week

In deciding not to send to the Senate he nomination of Col. Goethals as Governor of the Canal Zone, President Taft s doubtless influenced largely by the wishes of that officer himself. It is nown that he has little ambition to be lovernor; and it is understood that he would not consent to be nominated for he position if his confirmation was to e opposed. But some of the Democratic Senators, for reasons of their wn—not unconnected, we fear, with a esire for office—have announced that hey will stand out against setting up civil government at Panama for the resent, and so the President drops the vhole plan. It is a sordid piece of busiess as it stands, and where does it eave the great argument for driving the Canal Bill through in haste at the last ession of Congress? When the strong bjection to the shipping clauses of that ct was made, and the danger of interational complications, such as have ince resulted, was pointed out, there was a demand for more time for consideration. Why not let the bill go over o the next session? Ah, it was replied, that would be impossible, for it is imperative to make provision at once for a civil government. We must lose no ime in empowering President Taft to appoint Col. Goethals as Governor. Well, we have not got him in office, and we have got the international trouble. So much for hair-trigger legislation.

Senator Bacon's introduction of a joint resolution recognizing the Chinese Republic will, it is said, be vetoed by Mr. Taft if it passes both Houses. That may or may not take place; Mr. Taft's opposition to so many matters has vanished before sufficient pressure that it need surprise no one if he should undergo a sea-change on this one, too. It is hard, indeed, to see why recognition should be longer withheld. As Ching Chun-Wang points out in the current *Atlantic*, the dynasty is dead. Prince Regent and Dowager Empress have forsaken it. As for the republic, it has existed ten months, nobody is contesting it; and as for disorder, there is not so very much more, if any, than there was under the empire. Indeed, so well thought of is the republic that the leading European nations and the United States are fairly forcing their money upon it, which hardly looks as if anarchy were expected to-morrow. The burden of the proof why the republic should not be recognized is plainly, as Mr. Ching points out, upon those who would deny it acceptance among the nations of the earth.

Gov. Wilson has recently declared that the one great basic truth which underlies political discussion to-day is "that singular fact that nothing is done in this country as it was done twenty years ago." Mr. Wilson will need to glance over this statement of his and reassure himself of its validity, when he reads of the pretty little patronage schemes that are cherished in a number of Democratic bosoms at Washington. Nothing may be done to-day as it was done twenty years ago, but the heart of man has not changed completely in that period. Old passions, old greed, old evil habits of thought, and evil instincts do not die so quickly. In spite of the lesson of nearly twenty years of adversity, Democratic leaders are still possessed with the spoilsman ideal. The plan of a general ripper bill which shall throw open the civil service to the Democrats sounds so utterly out of date, so much a part of the old order that has changed, that one finds it almost impossible to believe that such a plan could be seriously discussed. And yet it is discussed. In spite of the plain warning of what will happen to the Democratic party if it prove false to the opportunity which has been finally granted it, there are Democrats who seem willing to take a chance. Mr. Wilson's duty under the circumstances is perfectly clear. When the squealing round the public trough becomes insistent, he will only have to recall that things are not done now as they were done twenty years ago.

The business of Cabinet prophecy has at last been put upon a scientific basis by friends of the Democratic Governor of Montana, who confidently predict his appointment as Secretary of the Interior in the Wilson Cabinet, because his hair is red. That kind of equipment necessarily carries with it a robust and aggressive honesty which is the highest qualification one can demand in a servant of the people. Militant progressivism to-day requires that its champions shall be well-thatched, and if the color be of the sunset, so much the better. Mr. Victor Murdock bore under his hat the oriflamme round which the original group of Republican insurgents in Congress rallied. Mr. La Follette's hair is not red, but makes up for that deficiency by a defiant erectness that suggests the Spartans at Thermopylæ. Mr. Sulzer faces the enemies of the commonweal with locks hanging menacingly over the brow. Here, then, is a capillary test which should make the work of future Presidents as easy as lying. Give so many points for the amount of hair and so many for the tint, and in crucial cases let the spectroscope decide. What Mr. Bryan's chances would be under such conditions is obvious.

The Colonel breaks his silence with shouts about another "infamy." This shows that he is well and happy. Unless somebody were "outraging" his feelings they would not be normal. People, however, who do not live at high pressure as he does, and who wish somehow to adjust their emotions to the facts, will ask what the truth is about the action of the Idaho Supreme Court which Mr. Roosevelt so furiously denounces. His chief complaint is that, by a judicial interpretation of the State election laws, the people of Idaho were not permitted to have an official ballot with his name on it. But the California courts made a similar decision keeping Taft's name off the ballot, and about that infamy the Colonel has had never a word to say. We suppose he was restrained, in that case, by his profound respect for the judiciary! Anyhow, he ought to see that he cannot make fish of one decision and fowl of the other without impairing his reputation for high impartiality. And what is really needed is a clear statement of the text and intricacies of the Idaho law, under which the judges felt constrained to decide as they did. This the Colonel has never made a pretence of

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giving. It is so much easier to hurl epithets, from a safe distance, and to affirm that this case "proves" that judges ought to be kicked off the bench whenever "the people" don't like the way in which they declare what the law is.

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Mr. Gompers, as an individual citizen, might hold what opinion he pleased about the labor-union dynamiters and their conviction, and might orate on the subject to his heart's content. The only reason any sensible man pays attention to what he says is that he is at the head of the American Federation of Labor; and for him, in that capacity, to emit such utterances as he did before a Senate committee on Monday is a serious business. In what he said there was not one hearty word in condemnation of crime; on the contrary, the whole drift of his remarks was that it was no wonder laboring men had been driven to dynamiting and murder as the only means left them of resistance to the "tyranny" of their employers. Such thinly-veiled apologies for assassination would be monstrous, even if the facts were as stated by Mr. Gompers. But the truth has been clearly established that the main purpose of the explosions was to strike terror into the hearts of non-union men and those who hired them, and to compel both men and masters to submit in all things to the labor organization. Tyranny for tyranny, where could there be one more intolerable than this? Yet murder in its name is explained as devotion to the sacred cause of labor!

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Fresh evidence of the aggressive way in which Boston is going to work to rehabilitate its port appears from the fact that its "port directors" have decided to build a drydock 1,180 feet long with a width of 100 feet at the sill. This will be the largest drydock in the country, and the enterprise is supported by all the leading transatlantic lines, which have agreed to pay something for it each year, so that they may have a dock on this side of the Atlantic available in case of accident. As is well known, there is not a single drydock now on our shores which can take in the Olympic or the new Imperator of the Hamburg-American Line, or any of the other giants of the ocean. The largest drydock of the navy is the one now building in Seattle, which is to be 827 feet long, while the second largest, in this city, is only 694 feet in length, so that the navy, too, will welcome the new Boston enterprise. But the port directors of that city are not going to stop there. A smaller dock, 900 feet long, is also contemplated, and huge piers near both docks, in order to accommodate ships while awaiting their turn or in port for commercial reasons. The port directors believe that there will shortly be as many as twenty-one steamers, plying between Europe and North American ports, which will be compelled to use this dock or none at all. They feel that if ever steamers can be induced to come to Boston to dock for repairs, there will be hope of getting them to run there regularly. The promise of the Hamburg-American Line to send ships to Boston beginning next May has greatly encouraged the city's boomers. They are leaving no stone unturned to have other lines follow this example.

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Chicago's Bureau of Public Efficiency has begun to win victories. About a year ago, it recommended a material reduction in the number of officials and employees in various departments. The recommendation came too late, however, to affect these appointments for the following year. But when they came up in 1912, as they did recently, the conclusions of the Bureau had sufficient weight to result in the lopping off of more than fifty places. Only in the sheriff's office were the recommendations disregarded, and there apparently for reasons which might be honestly presented. Now, the Bureau has won a partial victory in the matter of distribution of appropriations to the several wards. It made a scientific estimate of the percentage of this money that should go to each. In nineteen of the thirty-five the estimate of the City Controller was increased by the Bureau, on the ground that these wards had never received sufficient funds under the old system of each Alderman grabbing all that he could for his ward. In the other sixteen, the Bureau cut the Controller's estimates. The finance committee of the City Council at first rejected the Bureau's recommendations *in toto*, but at a full meeting of the committee later a compromise was adopted, the principle, but not all of the practice, being accepted. This ought to pave the way for a complete triumph for the Bureau's programme in this field next year.

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At last the "Jim Crow" laws are to be tested in the United States Supreme Court. A white woman, having bought a berth in a Pullman sleeper from Vicksburg to New York, protested against negroes being permitted to travel in the same car, and later sued the Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company for damages. She obtained judgments against the railway in the Circuit Court of Warren County, Miss., in the sum of $25,000. The case was appealed to the State Supreme Court, which held that the company was presumed, under the "Jim Crow" law, to provide separate accommodations for the races within the State of Mississippi, and affirmed the judgment of the lower court. The record is now being prepared for transmission on a writ of error to the United States Supreme Court. The "separate coach acts" were not enacted without opposition from the whites in the South. It was not difficult to foresee that they would be productive of much litigation, and it was feared that they would increase race antagonism. Thus, when the measure was under consideration in Kentucky, Gen. Cassius Marcellus Clay opposed it in an address to both houses of the Legislature. A negro orator from Lexington, who had lost a leg while serving the Confederacy, moved his audience to tears, but the bill was passed as a strict party measure. Most of the evils predicted followed this wave of legislation throughout the South, the least being that the coaches set apart for negroes were and are older, shabbier, and dirtier than those reserved for whites at the same tariff.

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Registration figures of our universities are interesting, among other reasons, for showing the proportion of students in what used to be the "main tent," namely, the undergraduate department of the College of Arts and Sciences. As tabulated in *Science*, these statistics put Columbia at the head, wherever grand totals are concerned. That institution has a registration of 9,000, followed by California with 6,500, Chicago with 6,400, Harvard with 5,700, and Michigan with 5,600. It also has the largest gain over last year, the figures being 1,100 for Columbia, 700 for California,

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500 for Minnesota, and so on. But when we leave out the Summer School, the order is radically changed. Then it is Indiana that has the largest gain, with 1,000 students, followed by Chicago with 700, California with 700, and Columbia with 500. The same omission affects the totals of registration by reducing Columbia to 6,000, although this still leaves her at the head of the list, and gives Michigan second place with 4,900, Harvard third with 4,800, California fourth with 4,700, and Cornell fifth with 4,600. The college undergraduates are far below these impressive numbers. Harvard leads in this respect with 2,300 men and 500 women, counting Radcliffe, and is followed in order by Indiana, with 1,400 men and 900 women; California, with 900 men and 1,400 women; Michigan, with 1,550 men and 700 women, and Chicago, with 900 men and 700 women. Columbia is ninth, with 800 men and 600 women, but is closely pressed by Princeton, with its 1,400 men. These figures reveal the overshadowing numerical prominence of professional or summer schools, or both, at the present-day American university.

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One business that is seriously threatened by the march of civilization is that of the musical comedy librettist. His field is rapidly shrinking as the backward nations of Asia and southeastern Europe succumb to the spirit of progress. Gilbert and Sullivan would have found it very difficult to write the "Mikado" after Port Arthur and Mukden. Constitutional China is spoiled for the purposes of comic opera. Now the Balkan peninsula, so fertile in musical-comedy kingdoms and principalities, has become impossible. The authors of "The Chocolate Soldier" were just in time. There is no trouble, of course, in inventing mythical Balkan countries with names ending in "ia," but Balkan countries must be inhabited by Balkan peasants, and you cannot saddle a pony ballet, a couple of waltz tunes, and a comedian with a papier-maché nose painted green, on the men who fought at Lule Burgas and Monastir. Most of the small islands of the world, Zanzibar, Sulu, and the East Indian archipelago have already been exploited. Perhaps there is still a "show" or two in Morocco. But after that the librettist will have to go either to the North Pole or back to Montmartre.

Assuming that the dissensions which have fallen upon the Unionist party in Great Britain have been exaggerated in the newspapers, the presence of a very acute crisis cannot be explained away. The most puzzling feature of the situation is the suddenness with which the conflict within Unionist ranks has broken out. Here were the Liberals fighting hard to account for an unfavorable succession of bye-elections. Rumors of dissension in the Ministerial ranks received credence. The recent snap-vote in which the Liberals were caught in a minority was received in many quarters as an omen. How long could Mr. Asquith keep on driving Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, franchise legislation, three abreast, without coming to grief? Behind him was a heterogeneous mass of supporters, against him was the united Conservative party, in fighting spirit, almost counting the days to a general election. That was the picture frequently drawn in the press. To-day the Conservative leader is in the unhappy position of advocating a cause that has been emphatically repudiated by the great mass of his party, and the Liberals seem comfortably certain of a lease of power long enough to put their legislative programme into law over the head of the House of Lords.

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It is one of our patriotic axioms that the nation from which we won our independence is essentially and unchangeably "slow." How, then, are we to account for the very enterprising action of an English railway in suspending an engine-driver for running past signals? Perhaps the explanation is simply that such a procedure is in line with another absurdity with which we credit our British cousins, that, namely, of care for human life. In this more enlightened land, an engineer who runs past signals is not an individual to be lightly treated. For one thing, his act, if by good luck it does not result in an accident, may enable him to land his passengers at their destination on time or a little better than on time. This is regarded as a fine achievement by his superiors, who insist that the travelling public also is pleased by it. Then there is his union to be taken into account. It will not "stand for" unfair treatment of any one of its members, and suspension for any reason is *prima facie* unfair treatment. The consequence of this set of conditions is our record-breaking accident statistics. The Interstate Commerce Commission is compelled to devote a large amount of time to investigating the causes of the numerous injuries and deaths on certain of our railways. Its recommendations will be awaited with interest, and are likely to receive greater support from the public than either the roads or the unions seem to realize.

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War in the Balkans can hardly have been waged in a more savage spirit than marked the recent struggle in Paris over the election of a "prince of poets" and a "prince of story-tellers." The contest, naturally, was wholly among the "jeunes." That any writer who had "arrived" might carry off the honor, was not to be thought of. One impassioned orator was heard to exclaim: "It cannot be that you will inflict upon us the disgrace of an Academician prince." Happily, that shame was spared French letters. No one had the hardihood to propose Rostand. The princely honor was finally conferred upon Paul Fort. He was the candidate of the left bank of the Seine, though the right bank did not fail to put forward a favorite. In fact, it was a war, not merely of literary champions, but of the two banks of the river. The Seine was the line of cleavage between ideas. The beaten right-bankers at once began to denounce M. Fort as an obscure decadent, who could by no possibility get himself accepted by the great public. To this the fiery dwellers on the left bank naturally rejoined that those on the other side of the Seine were wholly insensitive to true literary merit, and cared for nothing except commercialized art and success at any price. Before the prince of story-tellers could be elected—the rival candidates were Messrs. Ryner and Duvernois—there was many a passage at arms, physical as well as intellectual. The peace of the city was seriously endangered. To crown all, the honesty of the electoral methods of the left bank was impeached by the right. One can imagine how the Boulevard Saint-Michel boiled at this. There is a ballad of Coppée's—who, of course, is now hopelessly antiquated to the young on both banks—of which the refrain used to be popular:

La rive gauche est du côté du cœur.

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### THE SHORT WAY OUT.

President Taft's declaration that he is ready and willing to arbitrate the Panama dispute with Great Britain has met with instant response, both there and here. It must be peculiarly gratifying to Englishmen, because the whole drift of Sir Edward Grey's note of protest was a request for arbitration. The British Government did not propose to stand stiffly on what it believed to be its rights, but was prepared to leave all the matters in question to the decision of competent and impartial arbitrators. Mr. Taft evidently hopes that this may not be necessary. He speaks of the possibility of the controversy being settled by diplomatic negotiations. But they are inevitably slow, and it is hardly to be expected that an adjustment in that way can be reached in the remainder of President Taft's term. In view of this fact he said squarely that, so far as he is concerned, he should not hesitate to agree to arbitration, whether we won or lost. This is a manly clinging to the principle which he has stoutly advocated, and fully deserves the applause bestowed upon it. That the promise may not be brought to the test of performance does not lessen its value. If President Taft is not called upon to carry out his pledge, President Wilson will have the same difficulty to confront, and will be helped in meeting it by the large utterance of his predecessor.

There is one place, however, where Mr. Taft's words in behalf of standing up to our national agreements, even if to our own hurt, find no echo. That place is Congress. Enough Senators have been interviewed and have given their opinions to make it plain—what was, indeed, made plain in the debates at the time the Canal Bill was passed—that two-thirds of the Senate could not be got for a treaty providing for arbitrating the question of canal tolls. The opponents rest the thing on brute power. They do not deny that the matter involves the interpretation of a treaty, and that this nation has solemnly bound itself to submit such questions to arbitration. As one Senator bluntly puts it, the same vote that tore up the Hay-Pauncefote treaty can tear up the arbitration treaty. Of course, a show of reason is attempted. It is said that the exemption of our coastwise vessels from tolls at Panama is purely a "domestic question," which this country could never submit to arbitration. It is added, with great innocence, that we should be certain to lose our case if it went before an arbitration tribunal, which is naturally a powerful argument against letting it go there.

These not very exalted outgivings by Senators are yet accompanied by statements which indicate a way of escape. Some of the most extreme opponents of arbitrating the tolls dispute say that, rather than be forced to take up such a proposal, they should prefer to repeal the one clause in the Canal Bill that has made all the trouble. There seems, in fact, to be a growing opinion in both Houses that the original exemption of our coastwise trade was a mistake. This is admitted not merely because it has precipitated a needless and unpleasant international controversy and has given us a bad name abroad. In addition, it is felt that the favor shown to coasting ships was really favor shown to a monopoly. In that trade, there can be, under our laws, no competition by foreigners. It is shut up as a preserve for certain classes of our own citizens. And now, as many Congressmen seem to be discovering for the first time with mortification, it is proposed to grant a subsidy where we have already conferred a monopoly. For there cannot be a particle of doubt that the exempting of coastwise vessels from tolls is exactly the same thing, in effect, as handing to them that amount of money from the Treasury of the United States. The attempt was at first made to extend this form of subsidy to our ships engaged in the foreign trade, if they used the Panama Canal. But that was found to be too "raw." It was both too plainly a violation of the treaty and too obviously a voting of public money to private shipowners. So that part of the bill was dropped; but the subvention to coastwise vessels was retained.

For Congress to repeal this now, before it has gone or can go into effect, would be the shortest way out of the muddle. Why should it not be done? The time seems favorable to strike for such a measure. Several influential Congressmen are convinced that the legislation was a blunder from the start. It was merely a pampering of an already pampered monopoly. It was a form of ship-subsidy certain to whet the appetite for more. Moreover, for a petty cause, it has embroiled us with the nation that is most friendly to us in all the world, and that is our best customer. What better course than frankly to admit the error in the framing of the law, and to save a deal of time and trouble by taking it out? That there are any really thoroughgoing champions of the exemption clause, outside of those pecuniarily interested, no evidence is adduced to show. There was, to be sure, an early blustering cry about an American Canal being for Americans, but that has mostly died out. It was promptly abandoned, as respects ships in the foreign trade, and it would be a small step to abandon it also in regard to coastwise vessels. We hope to see a movement speedily begun in Congress to repeal the clause of the Canal Bill which now so obviously lies in the nation's path as a rock of offence and stone of stumbling.

### THE EMANCIPATION JUBILEE.

The celebrations last week of the fiftieth anniversary of the final Emancipation Proclamation have recalled to many survivors of the events of 1863 the thrill with which the nation received that immortal document. The earlier September proclamation had established the fact that slavery was in its death-throes; no one could fail to see that the end could not be deferred much longer. But, nevertheless, the race about to be freed, and those once despised reformers and agitators to whom the chief credit for this act of national justice must be ascribed, waited as with bated breath for the consummation of their hopes. Few who were not a part of the abolition movement can, we suppose, appreciate to-day all that it meant. But it is gratifying to know that there has been a widespread celebration of the semi-centennial; for a nation which could be dead to so momentous an event as the freeing of a race, would be suspected of not knowing the grand things of its own history.

Yet it is not upon the events of 1863 that we would dwell to-day. Many have seen the hand of fate in all the defeats prior to the Emancipation Proclamation, believing that the canker at the nation's heart would not have been cut out had the North had an easy march to Richmond. Perhaps all that terrible blood-letting in 1861 and 1862 was necessary as a means of convincing Lincoln

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and his Cabinet that the slaves must be set free as a blow at the Confederacy and in order that they might be used as troops of the North. But neither that nor the bloodshed that followed caused the nation to think very seriously about the future of the beneficiaries of the Emancipation Proclamation. Carl Schurz wrote in the latter years of his life that the problem confronting the Johnson Government in 1865-66 was one of which no complete solution was possible. And the fact is that, aside from the spasmodic efforts of the Washington authorities as evidenced by the Freedman's Aid movement and of the several carpet-bag State governments, the freed men and women were chiefly left to shift for themselves. They were unlearned, often half naked, and all without property. Yet they have stumbled "up from slavery" in the most wonderful way, as each census shows—without national guidance, with almost insignificant Federal aid, and none from the States.

They have fought their way onward against odds great enough to discourage any race. Their material welfare and progress, their contributions to the wealth of the nation, Mr. Washington and other leaders have dwelt upon times without number; these things would by themselves justify emancipation, did nothing else. Their contributions to the intellectual and spiritual life of the nation are less referred to. It was a Southern professor who declared a few years ago that Booker Washington and Dr. Du Bois had produced the two greatest books written in the South since the Civil War. Any college might be proud to have Prof. Kelly Miller on its faculty. The lyrics of the elevator boy, Paul Laurence Dunbar, are as much read as ever. Musicians everywhere admit their debt to the men and women of dark skin. The Philharmonic Orchestra last week played, in commemoration of the Proclamation, the New World Symphony of Dvorák, which owes much of its inspiration to the songs of the colored people; and a stirring, brilliant rhapsodic dance of the British negro composer, Coleridge-Taylor, whose premature death has been regarded in England as a national loss. In Will Marion Cook and J. Rosamund Johnson, of New York, two colored composers have been found whose promise is very great. In the field of painting, an American negro, W. O. Tanner, has won eminent honors, here and abroad. Only the other day a young boy, Richard Brown, astonished artists here and elsewhere by the skill of his untaught brush. Who can estimate what fifty years hence will be the contribution of this often poetic and ever musical people to the intellectual wealth of the nation?

Long before the next half-century shall have passed the country will, we trust, have awakened to the resources it has in this still lowly race. As they have made the best soldiers in our regular army, so the South may yet realize that, by kindness, by the abolition of lynching, peonage, and the horrible chain-gangs, by reasonable wages, and by the inspiration of civic and political rewards, its negroes may be made into thoroughly efficient labor. Common sense alone will urge a different course from that of to-day in the fields and factories where negro labor is abundant. In the North negroes will be valued as a bulwark against union-labor tyranny and labor anarchy, and as an asset of the Protestant Church. As they are encouraged and helped forward and aided in freeing themselves from the conditions of life which make for inefficiency and immorality, our colored Americans will repay, even in a purely material way, those who aid them upward. Just as their gratitude for the Emancipation Proclamation is measured to-day not by the meetings they hold, but by their material and intellectual advance, so the nation can best express its gratitude to Lincoln and his generation by taking hold of this so-called negro problem as a whole and hastening its solution in accordance with the dictates of democracy and of justice.

## *THE NEW GOVERNOR.*

Gov. Sulzer, of New York, takes office with a somewhat amusing byplay of being just "plain Bill," but we do not think that this, or anything else in his past career, will prevent the people of the State from giving him fair play. He protests that he is the same man he always has been, and this may readily be believed. He has still at command those minor political arts which the judicious smile at rather than condemn; his little affectations, his conscious poses, at Albany are only what he has long accustomed us to at Washington; and they are among those rather comic "devices of popularity" which, Burke said, "diffuse occasional gayety over the severe brow of moral freedom." But by none of these things, nor even by his political antecedents, will the new Governor of New York be finally judged. His mannerisms and his boastings will all easily be passed by, provided that he shows real capacity and vigorous honesty, both personal and political, in administering the affairs of the State. No one will begrudge him, and every one will wish him, success.

His beginnings are plainly significant of good intentions, though neither in his inaugural address nor in his message to the Legislature did he get much beyond the region of large but vague promises. But it would be premature to form a complete judgment from this, because Mr. Sulzer himself admits the need of being more specific in future messages, and implies that he shall be. It is well to preach economy, and to hold out the hope that by retrenchment the need of a direct tax may be avoided; but somebody is bound to show what are the definite savings that can be effected, what particular offices may be abolished, and what public appropriations can be cut down. So of many other recommendations made by Gov. Sulzer. They are nearly all in general terms. But they will have to be made precise, if they are not to add to the number of New Year's resolutions, made only to be forgotten. And the incidental evils of a plan that sounds promising will also have to be fully considered by some one. Thus Mr. Sulzer favors a scheme of wages boards, to fix the minimum rates in given industries, and to allow no one to work for less. On this subject Professor Seager read a paper—generally favorable to the project—before the American Economic Association, in which he admitted that a necessary part of this plan seems to be that the State would have to assume the support of those whom it forbids to work at less than the minimum wage. Has Gov. Sulzer ever thought of this?

All that he has so far given us to go upon is evidence of his general attitude towards legislation and towards administrative work. As regards the former, it is evident that he intends to favor policies that he thinks are "popular" and that in general are along the line of what has come to be called progressive legislation. In all this we do not ques-

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tion his sincerity, nor do we doubt that he will be able to accomplish something. We are content to wait for the proof of the pudding in the eating. But in addition to planning, there is always the difficulty of execution. It is one thing to devise changes in the law, and another to get the right men to carry out the law. The danger of a breakdown on the administrative side is one that ever besets a Governor, and it is evident that Mr. Sulzer is peculiarly exposed to it.

Proof of this is seen in his remanning of the State Civil Service Commission. On the general subject, he expressed in his message admirable sentiments. He was for maintaining and extending the law establishing the merit system; and he wished the Commission to coöperate freely with county and municipal authorities. That was promise; what is the performance? That was a theory on paper; who are the men selected to give it concrete embodiment? Men utterly unknown to the reform. They have no record except as regular party politicians, and no evidence is given, with their appointment, that they have ever had any interest in civil-service reform, or any comprehension of it. They may turn out to be better than any one now believes them to be; but it is plain that the Democratic spoilsmen do not think so. The latter are now chuckling over the new Commission as one that "will not need to be watched." Now, our point is that Gov. Sulzer might have named men whose appointment would everywhere have been recognized as meaning the rigid upholding of the civil-service laws. The Governor might have followed up high professions by high selections. And there was the more reason for doing so in that the Civil Service Commission had been brought under suspicion and under fire during the past two years. A really intelligent and determined civil-service reformer would, in Gov. Sulzer's place, have seen the necessity of striking hard at the beginning, and of getting Commissioners whose names would speak of knowledge of what was needed, and of resolution to see that it was done.

Gov. Sulzer plainly desires it to be understood that he is his own master, and independent of Tammany. But the facts will speak louder even than his loud words about this. The story is current that a kind of theatric encounter is to take place between Sulzer and Murphy, the former to chase the latter with "the cheap numerosity of a stage army," and strike at him with a tin sword, the two thereafter to get together and "do business" amicably. But this could impose upon nobody. If Gov. Sulzer is honestly to fight Tammany there must be real weapons and real blood, and at the end a real corpse.

## *PATRONS FOR GENIUS.*

The *Independent* recently printed a letter from an aspiring youth who was in search of a patron. None has yet appeared, at least openly, and now the same magazine publishes a letter from an older and wiser man who also was once in quest of a Mæcenas. Ten years ago, he writes, he had an idea for a great romance. He knew it to be original. No story had been written even suggesting the plot or the treatment he had in mind. This, by the way, might have been sufficient to put him on his guard. The extreme of the unfamiliar could hardly be much better than the extreme of the familiar. But he was wrapped up in his glorious dream. He piously believed that God had granted him the theme he had prayed for. He was confident of his ability to handle it. All that he lacked was time, and for that he begged, he says, in words not unlike those of the letter that has brought his own struggle back to him. What was the result? "I didn't get the help, and I am heartily glad that I did not." What an anti-climax this will be to those who cannot look down upon it from the calm vantage-point of ten years later! How it will seem to them but one more illustration of that fearful, yet seemingly inevitable, chilling of the noble flame that burns so brightly as one starts out to conquer the world! That at twenty-five this correspondent should not have succeeded in finding a Mæcenas is natural enough—only too natural, they will think; but at thirty-five to be heartily glad that he didn't—is not this treason to the spirit of Youth?

Superficially, it might seem so, but the correspondent himself has a further word about it. The romance, he still thinks, was a worthy theme. It was himself that was wanting. "I was not ready to write it," he says. "I was striving for self-glorification. I wanted time and ease in which to make people lionize me." Now, if the story ever comes to paper, it will be better for the years in which he has carried it in his heart. But here again the youthful enthusiast will demur. Is success incompatible with any except the highest motives? Do all poets write purely for the joy of the writing, and without ever a thought of self-glory? Are there no mixed motives in the turning out of novels, even novels with a purpose? Why should no admixture of selfishness be allowed the ambitious youth without a patron? There was Horace himself, the man who made Mæcenas famous. Did he write with no eye for posterity? Or did he make use of the generous assistance of the Father of Patrons all the more gladly because it enabled him, as he sang, with charming candor and superb self-confidence, to build an enduring monument to his name? Practically, it does not matter. One seeking a patron would naturally take care to put the best motive foremost, if it were not the glorious distinction of youth to be conscious of no motives but the best. And patrons have a way of scattering their favors that seems to take no account of motive, and to be guided by no rule but chance.

It would ordinarily be as idle as cruel to ask the attention of a Mæcenas-seeker to the point of view of Mæcenas. Now and then a patron arises who is apparently gifted with power to gaze upon the seeds of time, and say which of them will grow, and which will not. Horace, for instance, turned out to be very good fruit. But how was the Earl of Chesterfield to know that the awkward figure whom he had encouraged and who was now threatening ruin to his fine carpets, as well as to his reputation as an associate of the well-bred, was to develop into the petted bear, if not the lion, of London society? Being a Mæcenas is very much like being a gold-hunter: it is so easy to spend a fortune in hunting one. Thus the fallibility of the judgment of the patron combines with the fallibility of the judgment of the patron-seeker in reference to himself to make the path of the aspirant difficult and lonely. His loneliness, too, is usually increased by the conviction that no one was ever in his position before. The talent, as he believes, which has been committed to him, he keeps in a napkin, not from choice, but from necessity.

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His case is made worse by the apparently unlimited supply of Mæcenases for certain kinds of activities. The man who is curious about the habits of a hitherto misunderstood earthworm; his fellow who takes an equal interest in the proceedings of the town meeting of Penobscot in the winter of 1784; and their associate who is fired with enthusiasm for the bibliography of literary criticism in Polynesia prior to the explorations of Captain Cook—for these men there is a patron in almost any street. For them Institutions and Foundations are created, college chairs are endowed, and travelling fellowships scattered. But the man or woman with an unsung poem or an untold tale, a painting or a statue that exists only in the imagination, must dream in solitude. The unlit lamp and the ungirt loins of these draw no sympathy from the more fortunate. Occasionally, one can get revenge on one's own unappreciative generation by leaving behind a treasure that posterity will place among the masterpieces, but this is at best a somewhat unsatisfactory method, particularly since one can never be quite sure what posterity will do. And even this does not meet the problem of the word that waits forever for the moment of leisure in which alone it may be made worthy to be uttered.

## *"A CERTAIN WITTY FRENCHMAN."*

"A certain witty Frenchman, on one occasion, said," etc. Not that he always said the same thing at this one supreme moment. But we don't expect consistency from any one so clever as he. It is enough that we feel gratitude for all the poor jokes which, recounted in his name, have somehow been spared the fate of falling flat. He is in a class with "a London specialist," flitting nameless through the press, at whose prescription bachelors cheerfully try to raise hair and young women to grow thin. With most people the reputations of both men are firmly established, and it is only a question of deciding whether the Frenchman was wittier than the London specialist is scientific. The tenses of the verb applied to them are important. For the one thing known about our two benefactors is that the Londoner still lives, while the Frenchman belongs to the past. The former is invariably quoted as *saying*, the latter as *having said*. There's the rub for the modernists, who are just now having things much their way—to see their witticisms passed by for those of a dead Frenchman! What consolation they can get from the situation comes from sometimes recognizing their own words in those said to have issued from lips long sealed.

But this is not enough. The modernists have lately broadened the question. They ask, Is the humor of bygone days really as good as that of Broadway in this present year of grace? Are the jokes in "The Rivals" as "snappy" as those of a certain (not nameless) pair of living comedians? Far be it from us to give an answer on compulsion, for it is perfectly evident what one is expected to reply. But in a narrower form we have been attracted to the discussion by a volume come to our notice from the middle of the eighteenth century, entitled "The Oxford Sausage, or Select Poetical Pieces, Written by the Most Celebrated Wits of the University of Oxford." It is perhaps possible to make some comparison of the college humor of a century and a half ago with that of to-day. As might be expected, academic fun still clings to some of the old lines. Corresponding to certain well-known Harvard tributes to John the Orangeman is the following ode to one Tyrrell, a famous Oxford cook:

How I congratulate fair Isis,
That such the taste for mutton pies is!
Hail glorious Ben! whose genius high
First plann'd a genuine mutton pie!
Born to combine with matchless taste
The charms of pepper and of paste!
Was but the motion of my pen
Quick as thy rolling-pin, O Ben!
O, could my thoughts thy pastry ape,
And slide, like yielding dough, to shape;
My genius, like thy oven glow,
My numbers, like thy gravy flow;
Or, in the twinkling of an eye,
I cook an ode, as you a pie, etc.

And one is reminded also of Milton's mock seriousness in memory of Hobson, the Cambridge postman.

Quite as profane as the Yale student's caricature of Wordsworth's reverence for the commonplace, in the form of "Meditations of a Banana-Peel on Being Run Over by a Dump Cart," is the Oxford man's fling at Gray's "Elegy":

The curfew tolls the Hour of closing Gates,
With jarring Sound the Porter turns the Key,
Then in his dreary Mansion slumb'ring waits,
And slowly, sternly quits it—tho' for me.

"Integer vitæ" proves, at the hands of another Oxonian, to be "the man who not a farthing owes." Most of the selections have to do with the reading to which a boy in those days would naturally be attracted—Pope, Swift, Young, Thomson, though all of the life which came under his eye was perfectly good grist—the liveryman, the wigmaker, the tavern-keeper, and the bar-maid. And not infrequently he praised his ale or tobacco, while ostensibly imitating a dignified poet.

The one point of difference between college humor then and now, at least to judge by this volume, is that to-day it is much nearer to the humor of the world at large. "The Oxford Sausage" contains an occasional reference to London or to European politics, but in the main reflects university life. Every one knows the changes which have been made since then, and especially how close the college has grown to the world without its walls. We recall the modest admonition of a dean of one American institution that the stories in the college paper would greatly profit if they employed as heroes students who at least spent their nights in the college town. Yet, whatever professors may desire, it appears inevitable, under the present circumstances, that students should take on color from the world at large, and particularly that they should adjust their jokes to those of the stage and the popular periodicals. Save for the few lingering forms of literary burlesque, already described, college humor may be said to-day to differ from the professional variety only in the freshness, the delightful inconsequence, which youth can normally muster. Yet the modernists must wait for an answer to their question whether college fun at present is not superior to what it was a century or two ago. One point, at least, we are willing to concede—namely, that the "witty Frenchman" was not all that he has been cracked up to be.

## THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., December 31, 1912.

The meeting of the American Historical Association at Boston, December 27-31, promised from the start exceptional interest in the fact that the president of the Association was Theodore Roosevelt. Beyond the reminder, however, still as necessary as it is commonplace, that literary attractiveness is not incompatible with scholarly worth, and

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that a book must be readable if it is to be widely read, Mr. Roosevelt's address on "History as Literature" offered nothing of special interest to the historian; nor was it an important contribution to literature. There was no mistaking the warmth of the reception accorded the speaker by an audience mainly representative of the East, but it may nevertheless be hoped that the presidency of this great national learned society will hereafter be reserved for scholars rather than for political leaders.

The programme of papers and conferences, which presented an unusual array of distinguished names, exhibited to advantage the manifold activities of the Association. The Public Archives Commission, organized at the Boston meeting fourteen years ago, and with reports on the archives of two-thirds of the States to its credit, has begun to concern itself with other archival interests. This year, for example, the conference of archivists paid particular attention to a proposed manual of archival administration, and to the effort, unfortunately not yet in a very forward state, for a building for the national archives at Washington. Dr. Herman V. Ames, after ten years of service, retires from the chairmanship of the Commission, and is succeeded by Victor H. Paltsits. The Historical Manuscripts Commission, which continues under the chairmanship of Worthington C. Ford, promises, among other things, an edition of the private correspondence of William Vans Murray, Minister to France in the administration of John Adams.

Instead of the usual programme of formal papers, several of the section meetings dealt with the present condition of historical study in their respective fields, or pointed out new paths still awaiting the investigator. Oriental and Græco-Roman history, the Middle Ages, modern commerce, American history from 1815 to 1860, were all surveyed in this comprehensive way, with a resulting wealth of suggestions for doctoral dissertations and special studies. Prof. Edwin F. Gay frankly characterized as fiction a good deal of what had passed for instruction in the history of commerce. In the field of American history, Prof. William E. Dodd, of the University of Chicago, and Prof. Ulrich B. Phillips, of the University of Michigan, emphasized the need of a more thorough study of slavery on its economic side, though differing sharply in their views regarding the economic profitableness of that institution. Professor Dodd's paper, bristling with suggestions of work yet to be done, was nevertheless a striking illustration of the tendency, rather sedulously encouraged in certain academic quarters, to minimize almost to the vanishing point the abolition movement and the moral opposition of the North to slavery, and to write the history of the anti-slavery movement primarily in terms of economic development. Prof. T. C. Smith, of Williams, while sweepingly repudiating such a treatment as that of Von Holst, very properly questioned the contemporary prominence of the plantation system as a factor in national politics; and Prof. Allen Johnson, of Yale, wisely deprecated the sectional treatment of American history in any period. Constitutional history, once regarded as a serious and dignified branch of learning, and obviously of importance in a country like the United States, found no champion in the discussion. A largely attended section on military history, however, evidenced a marked increase of interest in this neglected field; and a forthcoming report on the study of military history in colleges and universities will be awaited with keen expectations.

An otherwise informing paper on "Religious Forces in the American Revolution," by Prof. C. H. Van Tyne, of the University of Michigan, developed a curious inaccuracy in the use of terms; the author devoting the larger part of his attention to the political influence of the New England clergy, and reaching the subject of religion only at the latter portion of his paper, where the opposition of Samuel Adams and others to Roman Catholicism, and of various dissenting sects to episcopacy, was interestingly touched upon. Prof. George L. Burr, of Cornell, on the other hand, offered a brilliant and all-too-brief discussion of the religious and theological conception of the state in the Middle Ages, and the position of Lutheranism in relation to it. Of another sort was the concise and straightforward paper by Henry P. Biggar, of London, on "The New Columbus," traversing the recent hostile criticisms of Vignaud, and upholding the older view that the discovery of America was accidental, and that the Indies were the region of which Columbus was really in search. Charles Francis Adams, with his usual incisiveness and more than his usual eloquence, pointed to the victory of the Constitution over the Guerrière as the birth of the United States as a world power.

The section on Historical Bibliography developed a novel and lively discussion over the reviewing of historical books. Prof. Carl Becker, of the University of Kansas, who opened the question, had no difficulty in demonstrating the shortcomings of much which to-day, especially in daily newspapers, passes for book reviewing, but his solution of the problem hardly matched the keenness of his criticism. What Professor Becker desired, apparently, was two distinct kinds of reviews: the one of the utmost brevity, restricted almost entirely to bibliographical specification; the other a more or less elaborate essay which should be not merely an appraisal of the book, but a critical contribution to the subject. He failed to take any satisfactory account of the fact that, while reviews of the first class would undoubtedly meet the needs of bibliographers and specialists, and those of the second must be as rare as great literature itself, the needs of an intelligent public, joined to practical conditions of space and proportion in every periodical, create a legitimate demand for reviews which, in modest compass, shall nevertheless be both critical and informing. That there is abundant need for reform in this direction every editor knows, but it was not with this phase of the matter that Professor Becker and most of those, nearly all of them reviewers, who discussed his entertaining paper appeared to be chiefly concerned.

The New England History Teachers' Association, which held its semi-annual meeting in connection with the American Historical Association, offered a contribution of special significance to teachers. A committee, the chairman of which was Prof. John O. Sumner, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, undertook the task of showing the kind of equipment which the study and teaching of history and economics in secondary schools requires, by fitting up at Simmons College a series of model classrooms. Separate rooms for ancient, European, American, and economic history, a library, map, and study room, and a history room for rural schools, were furnished with carefully selected maps, charts, pictures, casts, and other illustrative material, besides a liberal provision of books. An informal report by Professor Sumner (the full report will appear later), embodying the returns from a *questionnaire*, showed on the whole encouraging gain in equipment in the secondary schools of New England, notwithstanding that in the majority of schools no adequate provision for teaching history is yet made.

The reports submitted at the business meeting indicated that, while the membership exceeds 2,800, the financial resources of the Association do not at present justify the assumption of any new undertakings. Encouragement is to be found, however, in the fact that the *History Teachers' Magazine*, taken over by the Association a year ago, promises shortly to be self-supporting; and the series of prize essays, separately issued, bids fair to pay for itself. The Justin Winsor prize was awarded to Dr. A. C. Cole for an essay on "The Whig Party in the South." A committee on the preparation of teachers of history in schools, headed by Prof. Dana C. Munro, of the University of Wisconsin, will shortly report in print. The meeting of 1913 is to be held at Columbia and Charleston, S. C., with Prof. William A. Dunning, of Columbia University, as president; and the meeting-

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places for 1914 and 1915 have also been decided upon, the former at Chicago, and the latter, in the summer, at San Francisco in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

WILLIAM MACDONALD.

## THE PHILOLOGISTS AND ARCHÆOLOGISTS AT WASHINGTON.

GRANVILLE, O., January 4.

The annual sessions of the American Philological Association and the Archæological Institute of America were held in the rooms of the new building of the National Museum, in Washington, December 26-31. The weather was pleasant with the exception of one rainy day, the usual forms of social recognition were extended to members of the several organizations, and the authorities of the Library of Congress placed on exhibition for the occasion a selection from its facsimiles of ancient and mediæval manuscripts. Three long sessions each day, however, left comparatively little time for outside attractions. As usual, the main feature of the first evening meeting was the address of the retiring president of the Philological Association. Prof. Thomas D. Goodell, president for the past year, took for his subject "An Athenian Critic of Life," and gave to his hearers a very scholarly and effective appreciation of Sophocles.

Prof. William Gardner Hale, whose active interest in effecting a readjustment of linguistic terminology is well known, presented a scheme for the classification of sentences and clauses. The current classification as declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory, he assailed as not resting upon any one consistent basis of division, and for various other defects. In its place he would put a three-fold division, based on the fact that each sentence or clause either tells something, asks something, or assumes something. The terms declarative and interrogative would therefore be retained from the present classification, and the term assumptive added. Each one of the three, without losing its basic character, may become exclamatory under pressure of strong feeling. The whole matter of proposed changes in grammatical terminology will come formally before the Philological Association next year in a report from a joint committee of this Association, the Modern Language Association, and the National Educational Association. The main purpose of the movement is to procure a uniformity of grammatical terminology for the various languages taught in our schools and colleges, but it is not unlikely that the fundamental desirability of such uniformity will be strongly assailed when the report comes up for action.

The attendance of members of the Philological Association was less than the average, New England sharing with the Middle West and the South in responsibility for the shortage. The question of a meeting place for next year was left with the executive committee, with the suggestion that a joint meeting with the Modern Language Association would be desirable, if suitable arrangements could be made. This does not indicate the intention to break away permanently from connection with the Archæological Institute, but it was held that there might be gain in the occasional cultivation of other affinities, and perhaps in occasional meetings alone. Prof. Harold North Fowler was elected president for the coming year, with Profs. Frank F. Abbott and Carl D. Buck vice-presidents. Prof. Frank Gardner Moore, of Columbia University, was continued as secretary.

Washington is naturally favorable to a successful meeting of the Archæological Institute, and the session just closed is regarded as the most satisfactory in the history of the organization. The report of the president, Prof. Francis W. Kelsey, of the University of Michigan, gives a most inspiring sketch of the growth of the Institute since 1902, the date of certain changes in methods of administration in the interest of a more effective forward movement. Since that date the regular income has more than doubled, and the membership has risen from a little above one thousand to nearly three thousand. President Kelsey's five years of service have been marked by unbounded energy and enthusiasm, and in laying down the office he expresses the belief that the Institute "has only begun to realize the possibilities of its twofold mission, the advancement of knowledge in a most important field of human achievement and the wide dissemination of the highest ideals of art and learning." Among the recommendations of his report to the Council were the formation of a Committee on Egyptian Archæology, coördinate with the existing Committee on Mediæval and Renaissance Studies; the investigation of the possibility of procuring funds for the establishment of an American School in Peking, and the formation of a Committee on Museums, consisting of experts who will hold themselves in readiness to render assistance to affiliated societies in this part of their work. The Council took favorable action on all these suggestions.

On the last day of the year the absorption of the School of Classical Studies in Rome with the American Academy became complete, and thus the school passed finally out of its subordinate relation to the Institute. It is confidently expected that the movement to procure endowment for the School in Jerusalem will make such progress during the current year as to relieve the budget of the Institute of further expense except for the fellowship which it provides. A similar hope is entertained for the school in Santa Fé. The interesting fact was brought out that the representatives of the Institute in Santa Fé have been repeatedly appealed to for assistance in bringing the architecture of the city into harmony with its historical traditions and in recasting the naming of the streets to the same end.

Possibly the most important item of all in the work of the past year is the finding of a long bilingual inscription in the Lydian and Aramaic languages. As the accumulation of Lydian inscriptions now in hand is large, the importance of this key will readily be realized, especially when we consider the tradition of the Lydian origin of the Etruscans.

During the past year the demand came to the Institute for several series of "Extension Courses" of lectures on archæological subjects, and the success of these courses was so great that ten similar courses have already been arranged for the coming year, lasting from one to three weeks each. This movement, beginning in Colorado Springs and confined to the West, so far, is of course in addition to the regular system of lectures provided by the Institute under the direction of the general secretary, Dr. Mitchell Carroll, of Washington, and is likely to be of great service in strengthening the local affiliated societies and interesting a wider circle in the work.

The presidency of the Institute was filled by the unanimous choice of Dr. Harry L. Wilson, of the Johns Hopkins University, who, as vice-president, has had charge during the past year of the work of excavation and exploration.

W. H. JOHNSON.

## THE SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

WASHINGTON, December 30, 1912.

The meeting of the Society this year (December 27 and 28) in conjunction with the Archæological Institute of America and the American Philological Association had the effect of bringing a larger number of its members to the sessions than usual. The social intercourse with numbers of colleagues in other fields at afternoon teas and evening receptions was also a pleasant feature, the nature of which, as an offset to the specializing tendency of modern scholarship, is not to be underestimated. On the other hand, there are some who feel that the distinctive and *intime* character of the scientific sessions is unfavorably affected by the somewhat restless spirit that accompanies large and promiscuous gatherings. Perhaps as a compromise, a combination of kindred scientific bodies should be planned at certain intervals, but not as an annual occurrence.

The feature of the opening session is

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always the president's address, which this year, given by Prof. L. B. Paton, of Hartford Theological Seminary, proved to be particularly valuable and suggestive. Professor Paton chose as his subject "Israel's Conquest of Canaan." Beginning with an analysis of the two accounts of the conquest, one in the Book of Joshua and the other in the Book of Judges, which cannot be reconciled with each other by any sound scholarly method, he passed on to a consideration of the evidence from outside, chiefly Egyptian, sources for the presence of Hebrew tribes in Palestine, which parallels the apparent contradictions in the Biblical sources. Some of this evidence points to the conquest of tribes forming part of the later Hebrew federation during the Eighteenth Egyptian Dynasty, while other phases of the evidence lead us to the Nineteenth Dynasty. The solution proposed by Professor Paton, with a due consideration of the entire material, was to assume two conquests, an earlier and incomplete one by the tribes grouped around the name of Leah as one of the wives of the traditional Jacob, and a later supplementary one in which the Rachel tribes form the chief factors. The former, recounted in Joshua, he would place in the Eighteenth Egyptian Dynasty, the latter, described in Judges, in the Nineteenth Dynasty. This bare outline cannot do justice to the scholarly polish and charm of Professor Paton's presentation of one of the most difficult, though also one of the most fascinating, problems of ancient Hebrew history.

Prof. Paul Haupt's contribution at this session was on the visions of the Prophet Zachariah, which he interpreted as referring to internal dissensions in the Persian Empire during the reign of Darius I (522-486 B. C.), which it was hoped by the Jews would lead to the overthrow of the Empire and the triumph of the Jerusalem priesthood over that of the rival sect, with its religious centre in Samaria.

An incisive investigation of the alleged medical language of the Gospel of Luke and Acts was contributed by Prof. Henry J. Cadbury, of Haverford College. Ever since the days of Hobart, an American New Testament scholar who died in 1830, the thesis has been maintained that the medical terms in Luke and Acts confirm the tradition that the books were written by a physician. Professor Cadbury took up a detailed study of the language of these two books, with the result that the so-called medical terms are neither such as are peculiar to distinctly medical writings nor such as a layman could not be expected to know. Applying the same test to other writers, such as, *e. g.*, Lucian, who we know was not a physician, he found by statistical word studies that Lucian's Dialogues and Essays might have been written by a physician. The conclusion reached, therefore, was that the long-accepted thesis was unsound. The rejection of it does not prove that Luke was not a physician or that he is not the author of these works, but merely that the language is of no avail in settling the two questions.

Prof. Morris Jastrow, of the University of Pennsylvania, presented the outlines of a study of the thirteenth and fourteenth chapters of Leviticus, which form a little group by themselves, detailing (a) the symptoms of various skin diseases, as well as spots in garments, stuffs, or houses, and (b) the purification ritual in connection with those phenomena. He showed that the starting-point was a little *Torah*, or a series of priestly decisions regarding the manner of treating one supposed to be afflicted with leprosy, and what he was to do in case he was healed. This "stock" of the two chapters antedates a temple organization, as is shown, first, by the fact that the purification ritual takes place outside of the camp, where the suspect is obliged to dwell, and, secondly, by the circumstance that in this earliest form of the ritual the cleansing from disease (placed on a level with sin) is accomplished by the primitive method of transferring the disease to a bird, just as the scapegoat carries the sins of man with him into the wilderness. The elaboration of this little *Torah* into the detailed analysis of various skin diseases, and the attachment of an elaborate temple ritual for purposes of purification, were the work of many hands and many generations—the result of successive attempts to distinguish on the one hand and to amplify on the other.

At the second session, Prof. B. W. Bacon, of Yale University, gave a conclusive demonstration that what has hitherto been held a prologue to the Gospel of John in the earliest codex of the Latin version of the New Testament was in reality a subscript to the Apocalypse, ascribed to John. The formula forming the epilogue was written between the Apocalypse and the Gospel, and by a careless scribe was attached to John instead of being regarded as the conclusion of the Apocalypse. The practical agreement of this epilogue with one found in an Ethiopic version of the Apocalypse made the demonstration complete. Prof. M. G. Kyle, of Xenia Theological Seminary, laid before the Society the evidence from excavations conducted by Flinders Petrie at Heliopolis in the spring of 1912, at which Professor Kyle assisted, to show that this most ancient capital of the Egyptian kingdom contained traces of Hyksos occupation of the same character as the Hyksos settlement at Hres—the modern Tell-el-Yehudijeh—only a few miles from Heliopolis. This evidence comes from the character and measurements of the wall traced at Heliopolis and from the style of the pottery.

Several papers falling properly into the category of Biblical studies were read at the Oriental section of the Archæological Institute, which met with the Biblical Society on Saturday morning. Mention should be made of an uncommonly convincing argument to show that in its original form, Tatian's "Diatesseron," which is the earliest Harmony of the Gospels, did not contain the genealogy of Jesus as given by Matthew and Luke. The two genealogies, therefore, represent later additions to the Gospels and refer to distinct sources, though both are based on Jewish material.

Prof. George A. Barton, of Bryn Mawr College, was elected president of the Society of Biblical Literature for the ensuing year. M. J., JR.

## CENTRAL DIVISION OF THE MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION.

URBANA, Ill., December 30, 1912.

About one hundred teachers, representing sixteen Central, Western, and Southern States, attended the eighteenth annual meeting of the Central Division of the Modern Language Association, held at Indianapolis, December 26-28. The Central Division was this year the guest of the State University of Indiana, of Purdue and De Pauw Universities, and of Wabash, Earlham, and Butler Colleges. Such a combination made possible the entertainment of the Association on a generous scale without imposing an unreasonable burden upon the modern language faculties of the separate institutions. The local committee representing the various institutions of higher learning in the State was assisted in its work by the modern-language faculties of the Indiana high schools; and the departmental meetings of Friday afternoon were, therefore, appropriately held in the rooms of the Shortridge High School.

These departmental sessions, which have become an important feature of the annual meetings, are peculiar to the Central Division, the Eastern meeting never having set apart any time for the discussion of the pedagogical problems connected with modern languages. At the departmental gatherings this year, the members discussed such matters as "Philology versus Literature" and "The Use of Phonetics in the Teaching of German," together with other topics of interest to

Philologers who chase
A panting syllable through time and space.

The English section has undertaken to deal methodically with certain problems connected with the teaching of that subject; it has appointed committees to carry on an extended investigation, the results of which have from

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time to time been published. The committee appointed two years ago to investigate the labor and cost of composition teaching presented its final report this year. The report showed, among other things, that English is the least expensive subject taught in the high school, the average annual cost of supplying a pupil with instruction in English being only seven dollars, as compared with an average annual outlay of sixteen dollars the pupil for chemistry, and of twelve dollars for combined vocational subjects. This committee was continued for the purpose of investigating the conditions of composition teaching in colleges.

The chairman of the section presented a report of an investigation of the preparation of college teachers of English. Fifty-four per cent. of those doctors of philosophy who answered the inquiry sent to them believed a change in the training of graduate students for the teaching of undergraduates desirable. Of the college presidents who replied, 52 per cent. expressed a similar discontent with the present system. Both groups agreed, in a general way, that the graduate schools have overstressed scientific research. They believe that there should be more emphasis upon composition, and proportionately less upon linguistic training. As a result of these criticisms, a committee was appointed to investigate and formulate on the constructive side some definite suggestions for the improvement of graduate training of future teachers of freshman English.

The Central Division meeting was in one respect unique in the history of the Association. The programme was actually finished by Saturday noon, and the final session was, consequently, omitted. Such alacrity was made possible by the small amount of discussion that followed the various papers. This was due in part to the crowded condition of the programme, and in part to the high degree of specialization of which the papers were the expression. One questions whether the future programme should not be arranged on a somewhat different plan. The alternative would be to limit still further the number of papers presented to those certain to be provocative of discussion, leaving others to enlarge the list of those to be read only by title. Such a modification of the programme would be quite within the discretion of the secretary, and would almost certainly increase the interest of the meeting.

The next meeting of the Central Division will be held at Cincinnati. The officers elected for the ensuing year are Prof. T. A. Jenkins, of the University of Chicago (chairman), and Prof. C. B. Wilson, of the State University of Iowa (secretary, reëlected for four years). As members of the executive committee were elected Profs. F. G. Hubbard, of the University of Wisconsin; A. F. Kuersteiner, of the University of Indiana, and G. O. Curme, of Northwestern University. EDWARD C. BALDWIN.

# Correspondence

## CABINET OFFICERS IN CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your excellent comment on President Taft's suggestion that Cabinet officers should appear in Congress, you point out that this plan "has long been urged here, from the time of Judge Story down." Perhaps it may not be improper for me to remind readers of the *Nation* of the many years during which my father advocated the measure which at last seems to be coming within reasonable distance of realization. In the late sixties, shortly after the war, he began writing to the *Nation* on the subject, and both in your columns and elsewhere he discussed the proposed reform from every point of view, defended it with arguments as thorough as they were rational, and answered innumerable objectors with fairness, brevity, and point.

As time went on, he became convinced that the change of political machinery he advocated would be even more beneficial in the cities and States than in the national Government, and he devoted his last years with energetic and passionate effort to the attempt to make Massachusetts the leader in a reform which he believed must surely come and would afford a cure for many of the evils now besetting our great experiment in democracy. The collection of his papers recently presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society is a remarkable illustration of long, patient labor for a patriotic object, with little hope or prospect of reward. "The Lesson of Popular Government" collects the results of this labor in definite, tangible, readable form.

It may well be that my father exaggerated the advantages of the end he aimed at. All reformers do. In his calmer moments he would have been the first to recognize this. No universal panacea can be found for the vast ills that necessarily beset an organization so huge, so complex, and so nervously sensitive as the self-government of one hundred millions. But my father had limitless confidence in the honesty and good sense of the mass of the people and he was convinced that the only thing needed to bring these qualities into effective action was the careful perfecting of the governmental machinery. In other words, he thought the cry that the best men are willing to take no part in politics was all wrong, that the best men were kept out of politics by a system which set a premium on dishonesty and incompetence, and that the change he urged would at least facilitate improvement. He would often point out, what you justly observe, that all civilized Governments except our own bring executive and legislature into direct contact; and he further believed that some points in the constitution of our Government would enable us to do this more effectively than almost any other nation.

My father often said to me that he did not care who got the credit of his plan, so it was tried, and that he did not expect either reward or glory from it. Yet now that those in authority are turning to it, it seems only just that his name should be mentioned, and especially in the *Nation*, where he fought the best and longest of his battles. GAMALIEL BRADFORD, JR.

Wellesley Hills, Mass., December 30, 1912.

[We print this letter with pleasure. No attempt was made in our editorial note to follow the history of the movement, and we took it for granted that our readers would recollect Mr. Bradford's long series of letters published in the *Nation*, the latest of which was dated July 27, 1909.—ED. NATION.]

## CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In a recent letter in the *Nation* Mr. Sydney Brooks protests that the State Department of the United States is too prone to interfere in Cuban affairs, and that too elastic a construction has been placed on the Platt amendment. He cites the recent protest of an English railway company, operating the Cuban Central Railroad, which has registered an objection, through the British Foreign Office, to a concession granted to a rival company.

Perhaps Mr. Brooks is not familiar with the conditions of that grant. The Cuban Central Railroad put in a bid for the concession, guaranteed building a better road at a lower rate, and had been virtually assured of the concession. But the concession was suddenly swung to the North Shore Railroad Company of Cuba, incorporated in Delaware. It gives the new company the right to parallel the Cuban Central for about three hundred miles, from Nuevitas to Caibarien, and is altogether contradictory to the terms of the charter of the Cuban Central. A liberal subsidy has been granted to the company. On these grounds, the protest was made to Mr. James Bryce, the British Ambassador at Washington, who officially requested the State Department to investigate the conditions of the grant.

Mr. Brooks does not refer to the Amnesty bill which is to come up before the Cuban Senate on January 13, and which has already passed the Cuban House. This provides for granting general amnesty to criminals whose crimes were committed during the six years that Gen. Gomez has been President of Cuba. It may be news to Mr. Brooks that the State Department is now investigating the scope of this bill, and will undoubtedly interfere if any attempt is made to carry the measure through and put it into force.

Various other concessions were granted under the Gomez régime which would not stand the light of investigation. In the new Administration lies the hope of the republic of Cuba, but till Gen. Menocal takes the oath of office, the Department of State is striving to prevent trouble. By interfering when unfair concessions are granted, and by investigating arbitrary measures, such as the Amnesty bill, it is hoped to avert more serious complications.

JOHN NEVILLE.

New York, January 1.

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### A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In your review of "The Works of Thomas Deloney" (December 5, 1912) you credit the phrase, "better bread than could be made of wheat," to Sancho Panza. Although he does use the phrase in the sixty-seventh chapter of Part II of "Don Quixote" (published in 1615, not, as your reviewer says, in 1600), yet the knight's niece gets the start of him in the seventh chapter of Part I (1605). Joseph de Perott.

Worcester, Mass., December 27, 1912.

### "NAPIER'S BONES."

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Your editorial on "A Mathematical Centenary" (December 26, 1912) may make pertinent the following information: At auction sale, last November, in London, of the library of the late Dowager Lady Napier and Ettrick, "some interesting relics of the inventor of logarithms appeared. Among them were the original wooden and metal numbering rods, called 'Napier's bones,' used by John Napier in his 'Rabdologiæ, seu Numerationis per Virgulas libri duo,' in 1615, and forming the first attempt at a calculating machine. For these £121 was paid by Mr. Quaritch." (*Antiquary*, December, 1912, n. s., VIII, 441-2.)

Rockingham.

Boston, January 6.

### AN ELASTIC CURRENCY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In your financial article of December 12 you state the case for attributing the recent slump in stocks mainly to money market conditions, *i. e.*, to the dearth of money at the critical moment of moving the crops. If the point is well taken, what is this but another example of the mischief due to an inelastic currency? The Government persists in failing to apply to the currency problem such a measure of financial capacity and efficiency as we see successfully applied in most European countries, and in every important group of British Colonies.

We all know that the losses to the country in the panic of 1907, due to the currency chaos, were simply incalculable, but how about the annual losses due to the same cause?

The "rich men's panic" of 1907 left four bad years in its wake—years of hard work for everybody and thin profits for the most, and of heavy exports to pay foreign debts and interest on foreign loans, while business remained bad long after the return of trade activity in Europe, and in spite of rising merchandise prices.

At every slump in American stocks Europe buys, to unload later at higher prices. The profits thus harvested by European investors must amount to many millions annually—all paid for by exporting the products of American soil, mines, and labor.

At the same time, the richer and clearer-headed financiers at home gather in sound stocks at cut prices. These conditions clearly favor the big men at the cost of the general public; they tend to build up a "Money Trust," and yet Congress, instead of meeting the urgent demand for a proper currency, such as is possessed by every other commercial country, spends public money and wastes the valuable time of busy men in a futile "Money Trust investigation." F. R. Welles.

Paris, December 27, 1912.

[It is going altogether too far to assume that, because money stringency occurs in the autumn crop-moving period under the present currency system, therefore the currency system is exclusively responsible for it. The truth is that some such autumn stringency would presumably recur, even with a scientific system of central reserve and rediscount in operation. Our reasons for thinking so are, in the first place, that autumn is a season of money stringency in European countries as well as in our own, despite the central banks of those communities, and, in the next place, that the particular "harvest demand" is for paper money in small denominations (a need which banknotes do not fill) and for "lawful money" to build up interior banks' reserves at a time when their home loans are expanding.

A scientific currency system would doubtless mitigate the stringency of an active autumn season; but would hardly remove it altogether. The panic of 1907 was not caused by a defective currency system, and, granting the same financial practices and abuses as preceded it, the panic would not have been averted by an ideal currency system. What such a model banking system might have done is to have checked the reckless and mischievous practices of our most powerful financiers before it was too late, and to have prevented the bad effects of a currency-hoarding mania—as the Bank of France is doing today.—Ed. Nation.]

### SHAKESPEARE AND ARISTOTLE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida," in a speech by Hector, occur the following lines (ii, 2, 165-7):

> Not much
> Unlike young men, whom Aristotle thought
> Unfit to hear moral philosophy.

For some time (*vid.* Holmes's "The Authorship of Shakespeare" *et al.*), Baconians have pointed to these lines as evidential of Bacon's authorship of the plays. They call attention to the fact that, in Bacon's "Advancement of Learning" (first printed in 1605), Aristotle, as in "Troilus and Cressida" (first printed 1609), was misquoted, and in a similar manner. Bacon says, "Is not the opinion of Aristotle . . . to be regarded wherein he saith that young men are no fit auditors of moral philosophy?" (Aristotle had said that young men are unfit to *study political* philosophy. "Nichomachean Ethics," i, 8.)

But the misquotation goes back to a date some eighty years earlier than 1605. Erasmus, in his "Colloquia Familiaria," in his address to the reader entitled "De Utilitate Colloquiorum" (Basil, 1526), says "velut irrepens in animos adolescentium quos recte scripsit Aristoteles inidoneos auditores Ethicæ Philosophiæ." And again a few lines farther on he says: "Aristotelis Ethice non est apta pueris."

In regard, then, to the lines in "Troilus and Cressida," Erasmus, not Bacon, was responsible for the misrepresentation of what Aristotle wrote. ("Troilus and Cressida," though not published till 1609, was certainly acted much earlier, *vid.* Malone, Furnivall, Halliwell, *et al.*)

Daniel Ford.

University of Minnesota, January 2.

# Literature

### MEMOIRS OF H. H. BANCROFT.

*Retrospection.* By Hubert Howe Bancroft. New York: The Bancroft Co. $2 net.

Mr. Bancroft, now eighty years old, gives in this book his own story of his extraordinary and useful career. "I hardly know," he says, "what first led me into collecting books. Perhaps it was because I was a crank." Whether he was "a crank" or not, he served his age well, and his account, written in most informal style, descending sometimes to slang, is absorbing.

Born in Ohio of New England parents, he established himself in early manhood in the book-trade, at San Francisco. He prospered greatly, finding time from business to read, write, and collect. This work grew on his hands, and he pursued it for fifty years and more with diligence ever increasing. He amassed a library at last which is one of the wonders of our Western coast. It relates to the western half of our continent from Central America to Alaska, and in respect to history is as nearly exhaustive as human energy can make it. Mr. Bancroft has worked unremittingly himself and employed copyists, translators, and investigators by the score, often scholars of a high rank. He has bought manuscripts, pamphlets, printed books, often whole libraries, in America and Europe. His agents have taken dictations in the huts of the Eskimos and Aztecs, ransacked the old Spanish missions, set down the stories of pioneers, English, Spanish, Russian; explored government archives whenever there was a hint of material, and stopped at no outlay which would procure even a scrap likely to be of value. The mass of information has been intelligently connected and indexed, and carefully prepared histories summarize and supplement where needful. The time was propitious for such a labor, the moment when the Anglo-Saxon advance was displacing in the West what had gone before. The entire collection is now the property of the University of California.

Mr. Bancroft interests us most when describing his library and its formation, but he does much more. His

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Retrospection goes through the whole of his long and wide experience of American life, and indeed takes into view our history from the beginning. To a large extent his chapters are not retrospective, but discussions of matters of present moment, and he does not withhold himself from prediction. In these excursions, breezily and roughly set forth, our author lays himself open to criticism. His knowledge is comprehensive but not accurate. Witches were never burned in Massachusetts; no John Owen founded the community at New Harmony on the Wabash; the pioneers of Kentucky were not allured by any landscapes of blue grass, for, if we may trust good Indiana historians, blue grass was carried into Kentucky as an exotic by soldiers returning home from the campaign of Tippecanoe in 1811. But passing over small errors, we find more serious faults. Mr. Bancroft lays down an excellent principle. Whoever, he says, discusses contemporary or proximate events should confine himself to statements of fact, with authorities; he cannot do more without danger of dogmatism and prejudice. Having thus declared himself, our author straightway plunges into a handling of men and events independent and audacious to the last degree, in which, to any calm judgment, dogmatism and prejudice run riot. As to the races which have come to America, he holds the negroes to be slothful, unstable, and licentious, at the present moment in our society hopeless economically, politically, and socially. Their deportation from Africa was a passage from the depths of cannibalism and degradation far worse than any Egyptian darkness to what was relatively a Canaan of ease and security. They prospered and multiplied under slavery, and now that slavery is gone, they remain only as a dismal encumbrance, not to be assimilated or employed for the purposes of a high civilization. In contrast with this gloomy view of the Africans are Mr. Bancroft's convictions as to the Asiatics, of whom he considers in particular the Chinese. These he holds to be industrious, most capable, cleanly, and peaceable. Their coming in large numbers to our Western coast was of vast benefit. They worked contentedly and effectively for small wages, affording to the new communities a most useful form of cheap labor. He minimizes their vices, and holds that a main argument for their exclusion, the fact, namely, that they do not desire American citizenship, but universally return with their small savings to China, is strongly in their favor.

As to individuals, Mr. Bancroft's characterizations are equally incisive and uncompromising. Seward was probably the best and brightest man who ever sat in the chair of the Secretary of State. McKinley was a magnanimous spirit whose policies and intentions were sound. For Taft there is mention of "his ponderous flesh and sickly smile," his "narrowness of mind," "his childish wilfulness and petulance." Roosevelt, on the other hand, is one "of the greatest men that ever lived," and Hiram Johnson followed Roosevelt "as Christ followed John the Baptist." There is, in fact, little to relieve the gloom of the outlook but the presence in our firmament of such stars as these. Rockefeller and Leland Stanford are "carbuncles," morbid excrescences on the body of society, and Carnegie, of whose libraries our author speaks contemptuously, is perhaps no better.

We think that Mr. Bancroft's great desert in the field of history is as a collector, compiler, systematizer, and in directing and inspiring the labors of others. A calm, judicial poise, the primary requisite for him who shall write history greatly, is not evident in this book. The New West, Mr. Bancroft's special field, has risen in Miltonic fashion, "like an exhalation," over night. Exhalations almost of necessity connote miasma, and we unquestionably have been breathing very bad air. Asphyxiation, however, we may hope, is not imminent. In the physical world we are coping with malaria and the "cobras of the air" that distribute yellow-fever, typhus, and infantile paralysis. As to moral malaria, is there less reason to hope? To weigh these things rightly requires of the historian of our period infinite coolness and discrimination. We think Mr. Bancroft over-nervous sometimes in his fears. Some of his heroes we think *bêtes noires*, and vice versa. We distrust his judgment in dealing with past events and in interpreting the signs of the present. Where we cannot follow we find him always stimulating. He has his human limitation. In his proper field he has done his country and his age a great service, rendered with force, ability, and purpose of the highest. We rejoice in the vigor unabated, if sometimes impatient and eccentric, of a champion so eminent and venerable.

## CURRENT FICTION.

*The Social Cancer* (*Noli me Tangere*). By José Rizal. Translated by Charles Derbyshire. New York: The World Book Co.

*The Reign of Greed* (*El Filibusterismo*). The same.

Here are two books that every American should read; not simply because a Malay novelist is a great curiosity, but because these romances contain a serious exposition of the conditions which prevailed in the Philippines just before the American occupation. Those who readily believe in racial superiorities and inferiorities may find in these novels some stimulus to reflection. For here is a Filipino, with no European blood in his veins, who writes with the compelling charm of a Galdós, who has a considerable store of European culture and a perfect understanding of European ideals; who strikes chords of emotion that no American could find exotic; who believes passionately in all that Western civilization stands for, and whose appeal for the fraternity of races has not a trace of cowardice or pose.

We feel even that if José Rizal seems foreign to us at all, it is because certain literary motives that in the West have become sodden from over-cultivation return in his works with the fresh sincerity of youth. Few of our contemporary novelists could describe with such true exultance the beauty of Oriental moonlight, a tropical spring, all that distinctive local environment that so moves men like Pierre Loti or Lafcadio Hearn. This exquisite delicacy, so characteristic of Rizal's temperament, is all the more remarkable when we try to estimate the amount of furious passion that must have been behind his novels. For, after all, they are romances of most sombre outline, and their tragic appeal is intensified by the apparent effort for reserve, for sobriety, and kindliness of judgment.

A Spanish imperialist would, of course, maintain that Rizal's novels are a gross slander on Spanish rule, and that his execution in 1896 was justified by his revolutionary associations and by the inflammatory spirit of his works. We are probably still too close to the events involved to reach valuable conclusions on such questions. But we should observe that the major theses of Rizal are distinctly pro-Spanish in every essential. He attempts to prove first that everything good in Filipino civilization is due to Spain; and then that permanent advancement must come not from political convulsions, not from endless and abortive revolutions, but from an assimilation of Spanish civilization which automatically will place the Filipinos on a footing of equal opportunity with their rulers. So his great case against the Spanish is their refusal to disseminate their civilization, their use of the Islands preëminently for commercial and social exploitation, their exclusion of them from a respectable place in the Spanish Empire, and their inhibition of any national spirit, even of any Spanish national spirit, among the natives. He is fighting less for Filipino independence than for a Spanish school system on democratic lines.

We believe that this is the only fair interpretation of Rizal's position in his novels; though it must be confessed that the emotions aroused by them are not those best suited to guiding pacific reforms. If we are to believe his biographers, his own life experiences have entered too directly into the principal

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episodes of his books not to have left in them some of the wild passions which his own sufferings, ending in martyrdom, must have created. And perhaps the calm reflection that shapes the plot around a constructive plan for social betterment in his countrymen, is obscured by the violent emotional reactions caused by the narrative of oppression, sorrow, and death. We can see how a remote public might find here a strong dose of melodrama. But if these episodes are based on facts, and some of them are documented by Rizal himself, how are we to calculate the effect they must have had on a suffering people knowing them to be true?

This portrayal of Filipino life gives permanent interest to these books. The characters are taken from every branch of society, including the Spaniard of noble ideals and the native of barbarous instincts. We are not sure that psychologically these people are very deeply or acutely drawn; but their exteriors at least are real and vivacious. If we do not carry away from among them any lasting friendships, we do gain a picture of life in the Philippines that is varied and complete.

The translation is accurate almost to literalness. Yet it might have been more appreciatively worked in the spots where the spirit becomes most distinctively local. Here, in fact, the translator missed a fine opportunity for editorship. His notes are too frequent on the commonplaces of European erudition; at times too personal in their views; most often entirely neglectful of those characteristic features of Oriental life which necessarily recur in the narrative, and which only people of long residence in the Philippines can be presumed to understand. The few Filipino words that appear are interpreted in a useful glossary.

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*Scientific Sprague.* By Francis Lynde. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

This volume continues the history of the inter-mountain railway which played title rôle in the "Taming of Red Butte Western." Re-christened the Nevada Short Line, that indispensable and now thoroughly regenerate branch of the Pacific Southwestern might have enjoyed deserved prosperity had not its ancient enemy, the avid Transcontinental, marked it for its prey. Many and fiendish were the devices by which the "pirates of high finance" sought to render the Short Line amenable to assimilation through the depreciation of its stock. Wrecks were mysteriously incited by fake messages on the train dispatcher's wire, important papers en route to a directors' meeting were intercepted, a tunnel was to be demolished by nitroglycerine, a dam by dynamite, whiskey was surreptitiously fed to men and vitriol to engines, and, these expedients failing, the big system made a last audacious attempt to swallow the little road whole, alive and violently kicking, and to retain it by process of law. In every case it was Scientific Sprague, the Government soil-tester, and amateur detective, who foiled the agents of the enemy and identified the long arm of criminal enterprise with its directing brain-centre in New York.

In spite of his friendly services to the Nevada Short Line, and his admirable endowments of size, muscle, and modesty, it is doubtful whether Sprague as a personality will strongly impress himself upon the popular mind. Few readers are likely to share the gaping mystification with which the other people in the story follow his unerring steps towards prevention and detection, or to be as profoundly impressed as is the author by those seizures of sphinx-like immobility in which Sprague did his best thinking. The "appeal" of the tale lies neither in the mysteries of crime nor the ingenuities of the sleuth, but in an abundance of situations boldly designed to raise the reader's hair with apprehension.

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*Dawson, '11: Fortune-Hunter.* By John T. McCutcheon Pictured by the Author. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Dawson is a farm-grown boy just out of college and in search of a city job. Most of the story is told in the form of letters to his mother—genuine boy-letters, full of the conglomerate humor which is the special art of the undergraduate. The city does not welcome him with open arms, and he has a struggle to get a foothold—and to hide the extent of his troubles from the little family group at home. When he does find work he is tempted to trickiness by more than one employer, but the high moral ground he takes pays in the long run—in a somewhat shorter run, it may be, than is common in real life. A thread of romance is connected with the plot, and the pictures characteristic of Mr. McCutcheon almost tell the story by themselves.

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## SPORT AND ADVENTURE.

*The Journal of a Sporting Nomad.* By J. T. Studley. With thirty-nine illustrations. New York: John Lane Co. $3.50 net.

*The Complete Wildfowler.* By Stanley Duncan and Guy Thorne. Fully illustrated with practical drawings and diagrams and with many illustrations in half-tone. New York: The Outing Co. $3.75 net.

*The Book of Winter Sports:* An Attempt to Catch the Spirit of the Keen Joys of the Winter Season. Edited by J. C. Dier. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

*By Flood and Field:* Adventures Ashore and Afloat in North Australia. By Alfred Searcy, author of "In Australian Tropics." New York: The Macmillan Co. $2 net.

If we may put one of these sporting authorities against another, Mr. Studley's "Journal of a Sporting Nomad" must be relegated to a distinctly inferior position at once. He has ignorantly spoken of "a gaggle of geese on passage," whereas a "gaggle" of geese never exists except on the water; transforming itself into a "skein" immediately on rising for passage, in the parlance of every sportsman whose tongue is truly attuned to the shibboleths of up-to-date wildfowling. And Mr. Studley is still further discredited by the admitted discovery that his birds were not geese at all, gaggle or skein, but merely sand-hill cranes. A day or two of watching, however, brought him another discovery which would be of importance to the naturalist if authenticated. "It was perfectly evident to me that on arriving at this particular place some old bird of the lot, who knew his way about, was showing the birds of the year some of his landmarks that would enable them to find their way for the future." This and various other passages indicate that the author can draw a heavier percentage of conclusion from given premises than the trained naturalist would sanction, but in his various wanderings he has picked up much that is interesting, nevertheless. His sporting career began in Newfoundland with six close-range shots at a caribou, which walked calmly off unscathed when the fusillade was over. Seven chapters are given to Africa, where he went in 1894 as private secretary to Sir Claude Macdonald, and came into contact with about all the varieties of big game for which that land is famed. In 1896 he accepted an invitation to accompany Sir Martin Conway to Spitzbergen, where whale, seal, and reindeer were the chief objects of interest; the voyage was varied by a visit to the ill-fated Andrée and his balloon, at Danes Ghat, where he spent two months. Several pages are given to a detailed account of the balloonist's outfit and operations. Visits to the Florida Tarpon region, different parts of Canada, and Alaska are also described.

"The Complete Wildfowler" will make its best appeal only to those who have some acquaintance with the ways of the fowler and the fowl on the other side of the Atlantic. We shall not recommend too highly to "the general public" a book which declares with a tinge of acidity, on its initial page, that it is not intended for such. The authors seem unnecessarily sensitive on the subject of mistaken criticism of the sport to which they are devoted, as involving cruelty, butchery, etc. One does not need to be a technical expert on the subject to know that a continuance of conditions existing in a not remote past

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would soon have left no game or wild-fowl in existence. Cruel and useless slaughter was rife everywhere, and men who classed themselves as sportsmen, with no challenge to their claims, were not ashamed to boast of feats of killing which could not be repeated to-day without great scandal. If this reaction, which alone has made the preservation of material for hunting, angling, and fowling possible, has naturally involved a certain amount of unintelligent and unduly severe criticism of these sports, no level-headed sportsman should be disturbed by that. On guns and their care, ammunition, wild-fowl dogs and their training, and the various other branches of their subject, the authors write from extended personal experience, and their book may be accepted with confidence as a safe guide.

"The Book of Winter Sports" is a compilation from at least a score or two of writers, including such well-known literary names as those of Charles Dickens, R. D. Blackmore, John Addington Symonds, A. Conan Doyle, Robert Burns, James Hogg, and "Christopher North." The most interesting pages are those which deal with some of the newer types of ice craft, such as those driven by the aeroplane type of propeller, or those which pull upon the ice itself by a chain around the tire of an automobile, or by a spiked wheel; or, again, the "scooters" of the Great South Bay, little flat-bottomed boats with runners attached underneath, which, with a good wind, can take the water from the ice or the ice from the water with equal facility and can be pulled over the ice by hand or rowed through the water when wind is wanting. Devised first, we are told, for life-saving purposes in dealing with the difficulty of the Great South Bay shore-ice driven by the tides, the "scooter" has naturally been taken up as a means of sport, chiefly along the shore of the bay where it had its birth. Ice sports of all types and in all lands are considered, and the book is well illustrated with half-tones, drawings, and colored plates.

"By Flood and Field" is an extremely interesting account of the author's adventures in the northern territory of Australia, some twenty-five years ago, grewsome in parts but of value to any one concerned with the problems of contact between civilized and uncivilized peoples. Blown out to sea in a dinghy from Selaru Island, picked up when almost exhausted by a boat-load of Malays caught in the same storm, compelled to live for some time among the blacks, reduced at last in wearing apparel to the simple breech-cloth of the natives, Mr. Searcy had opportunity to know at first hand of the native life to which a good part of his book is given. After a time he was taken by the blacks to Port Essington, and from there was finally able to reach Port Darwin, where he found men of his own race, and was taken into service in the Customs House. Here his chief duty was the circumvention of opium-smugglers. Later he joined the police force and was occupied in the region of the McArthur and Roper Rivers, to the west of the Gulf of Carpentaria. As the narrative is confessedly written for the most part from memory, after the intervention of about a quarter of a century, one cannot help feeling that certain of the sensational adventures recorded may unconsciously have taken on additional color in the meantime; but on the whole the book is doubtless a trustworthy picture of conditions then existing.

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*Problems of Men, Mind, and Morals.* By Ernest Belfort Bax. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50 net.

The miscellaneous essays contained in this volume are on the whole good reading because of the frank directness with which the author states his views; but they cannot be said to be marked by either profundity or originality. The view of Ethical Evolution set forth in the first chapter is not "the entirely new view" which the author leads us to expect, but simply the view at present current among the majority of moralists of the sociological school; and the essay on Speculative Thought is nothing more than a good summary of the history of philosophy for a small encyclopædia. The essay on Modern Feminism, though slight, contains some refreshing common sense. It is indeed a question how far an already over-privileged sex is entitled to the further privilege of the vote.

A certain unity of motive may, however, be derived from the circumstance that ten of the fifteen essays are concerned, more or less directly, with the defence of Socialism—against its enemies, but chiefly against the more timid of its friends. Socialism is accused of being unpatriotic, atheistic, and in favor of free love. Apparently, Mr. Bax resents this way of putting it—at least as regards the last term; but all his efforts are directed to proving that the formulation is correct. Socialism stands for internationalism as against patriotism, because patriotism is a form of capitalism. Nevertheless, Socialism is not a purely economic doctrine, but a theory of society based upon modern science. Hence, while permitting liberty of opinion, it is necessarily opposed in sympathy to all theology or transcendental metaphysics. In sexual relations, however, while not positively recommending looseness, Socialism stands for unrestricted freedom; that is, for freedom qualified only by certain considerations connected with offspring. Apart from these considerations, sexual relations are nobody's business, provided there is mutual consent. Marriage is to be simply a private contract. New contracts may be formed as often as you please, and they may be frankly and exclusively contracts for animal gratification—or perhaps there may be no contract; they are to be secure from interference and even from criticism. It is rather hard to see why this should not be called "free love."

And upon looking deeper we find a certain strain of tendency running through the volume which is at once amusing, repelling, and illuminating. The book is a vindication of Socialism from the standpoint of individual freedom. Those who think of Socialism as a system of organized interference into private affairs are slapped in the face with the assertion that Socialism proposes to regulate only those actions which concern society, leaving private conduct free. But all this assumes naïvely that human actions can be divided and distributed into two boxes—as if there were any private action wholly without effect upon the lives of others or any communal action without some effect upon every individual! And those who reflect upon the extensiveness of the economic interests which Socialism proposes to control will wonder what is to be left for the individual when society has taken its own. From reading Mr. Bax they will be led to infer that the chief item in freedom is sex. And when they note in particular his justification of sexual intercourse from the standpoint of mere animal enjoyment, his rather undisguised indifference to any higher aspects (in "Sex and Sentiment"), and (in "Modern Feminism") his open assertion of the organic inferiority of women, they will doubtless conclude that socialistic freedom presents a very pretty picture.

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# Notes

The Putnams will publish early in the year: "An Interpretation of Rudolf Eucken's Philosophy," by W. Tudor Jones; "The Positive Evolution of Religion," by Frederic Harrison; "The Personality of Napoleon" (Lowell Lectures, 1912), by J. Holland Rose; "The Problem of the Sexes," by Jean Finot; "The Evolution of States," by J. M. Robertson; "The English Scene in the Eighteenth Century," a study of social conditions, by E. S. Roscoe; "The Poems of Adam Lindsay Gordon," arranged by Douglas Sladen; "Mishnah—a Digest of the Basic Principles of Jewish Jurisprudence," translated and annotated by Hyman E. Goldin, and the following novels: "Ashes and Sparks," by Percy White; "Who Laughs Last," by Ashton Hilliers, and "The Port of Dreams," by Miriam Alexander.

"Patsy" is the title of a new novel by S. R. Crockett, which Macmillan will soon have ready.

The editors of the Catholic Encyclopedia,

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the last volume of which has just come from the press, are preparing an exhaustive index of the work.

"Zone Policeman 88," by Harry A. Frank, which the Century Company will issue shortly, recounts the author's experiences as plain-clothes policeman and census-taker during five months in Panama.

Among the books shortly to appear from the press of Longmans, Green & Co. are the following: "The Wondrous Passion," by the Rev. F. W. Drake; "The Sympathy of God," by the Rev. Forbes Robinson; "Help from the Sanctuary," by the Rev. Jesse Brett; "Child of Storm," by Sir Rider Haggard, and "Essentials in Early European History," by Samuel Burnett Howe.

Miss Elizabeth Kendall has placed with Houghton Mifflin her new book on "China."

An Oxford edition of Browning's "The Ring and the Book" comes to us from Henry Frowde. For this volume Prof. Edward Dowden has written an introduction, and there are four facsimiles from the Yellow Book.

A book which both the special student of the Elizabethan age and the general reader will welcome is "The Correspondence of Philip Sidney and Hubert Languet," which the Merrymount Press, of Boston, has published in a handsome volume with marginal headings in red type. The text is a reprint of the translation from the Latin made in 1845 by Steuart A. Pears, Fellow of Christ Church, Oxford. Sidney first met the Burgundian at Frankfort in 1572, when Sidney, just out of Oxford, was a youth of eighteen and Languet was fifty-four. The correspondence was continued with fair regularity until the elder man died, eight years later. It is a lasting monument to both, but is of special interest for what it reveals of Sidney's extraordinary capacity for knowledge developed at an early age, and may be read and reread with steady inspiration. We also recommend anew the two letters, at the close of the volume, written in English by Sidney to his younger brother, Robert, when the latter was travelling abroad. More than any documents which we recall, they serve to correct the natural impression that Elizabethan life lacked délicate instincts. The book is provided with an informing introduction, by William Aspenwall Bradley, which describes the political situation of Europe of those days. Those who have followed the growth of The Humanist's Library will heartily welcome this fifth number of the series as being well up to the standard of editing and beautiful press-work which was in the original plan.

The drawing of historical parallels is proverbially as difficult as it is fascinating, and we cannot think that Robert W. McLaughlin, in his "Washington and Lincoln" (Putnam), has been more successful than most writers who have essayed such alluring tasks. The trouble lies, of course, not in pointing out resemblances or differences, but in making comparisons that are really significant. We are unable to agree with Mr. McLaughlin that either a philosophical or a biographical study of "the central problem of constitutional government," namely, "power in its derivation, expression, and abuse," forms in the present instance the indispensable common ground; for the reason that, instead of being a distinctive problem of 1789 recurring in 1861, it is rather the primary problem of government at all times and everywhere. On such a basis, one might profitably work out historical parallels between almost any two political leaders. At the same time, Mr. McLaughlin's analysis of the conditions under which Washington and Lincoln worked, the methods they employed, their public friendships, and their qualities of mind and heart, is interesting and instructive; it may well contribute something to the appreciation of the characteristics of their administrations.

In 1905, Sir Ian Hamilton published his "Staff Officer's Scrap Book," a personal record of the Russo-Japanese war. The book had a well-deserved success, and merited a translation into German. It is now republished in slightly abridged form, and in one volume only, by Longmans, Green & Co.

For the proper understanding both of the course of Jewish religious thinking in the two centuries just preceding our era, and of some aspects of the teaching of Jesus, especially the self-designation Son of Man, the composite pseudepigraph commonly known as Ethiopic, or I Enoch, is admittedly of immense importance. Competent editions of this document have been published in German by Beer (1900), and in French by Martin (1906); but, without question, the best edition is the present volume, "The Book of Enoch" (Frowde), from the hand of one of the few experts in the field of Jewish apocalyptical literature, R. H. Charles. Since 1893, when he published his first edition, with an English translation, based on Dillmann's Ethiopic text, Dr. Charles has issued his own Ethiopic text, edited from twenty-three manuscripts, together with the fragmentary Greek and Latin versions (1906), and has discovered that the original language of Enoch, like that of Daniel, is both Hebrew and Aramaic, and that much of Enoch is poetical in structure. These and other findings of long-continued investigation, together with the use of six additional Ethiopic manuscripts, induce the editor to say of the present volume that it is "not so much a second edition as a new book," and that "alike in the translation and in the commentary it forms a vast advance on its predecessor."

The best of the eight chapters in the recent volume by Prof. Alexandre Moret on the "Kings and Gods of Egypt" (Putnam) is the last, on The Reading of Hieroglyphics. It gives an account of the decipherment of the picture-writing of the Egyptians, and contains considerable detail, both of the history and process. It is both full and lucid. This is a subject in which a Frenchman may justly take pride, since the major part of the credit for finding the key belongs to Jean François Champollion, a fellow countryman. The other seven chapters deal with as many subjects: the temple of Queen Hatshopsitu at Der-el-Bahri, the ancient Thebes; the religious revolution of Amenhotep IV, who attempted the introduction of a solar monotheism into Egypt to the exclusion of all other gods, and particularly of Amon; the Passion of Osiris, the earliest passion-play; the mysteries of Isis, and their adoption into the circle of Roman religious practice; the immortality of the soul, and moral retribution through the ages; some legendary travels of the Egyptians in Asia; and the Egyptian origin of many incidents and statements in the poems of Homer. These chapters give sectional pictures of Egyptian art, culture, religion, thought, and history. Essentially, there is not much new material in the volume, and some of its statements have become antiquated, on account of the more fundamental results reached by Professor Breasted in his recent lectures on "Religion and Thought in Ancient Egypt." Nevertheless, Professor Moret's works deserve a place in the popular literature of Egyptology; this in spite of the absurd appearance of the native names, transliterated according to the French system.

At a time when a career was open to talents there were many cases of men who rose from obscurity to dazzling prominence; no case, perhaps, is more extraordinary than that of the son of a poor cooper who rose to the envied position of Marshal of France and Prince of Moskowa. The steps in Ney's career, his daring success in the capture of Mannheim, his share in the wonderful concentration which resulted in the capitulation of 60,000 Austrians in the campaign about Ulm, his immortal defence of the rear column in the retreat from Russia, his desertion to Napoleon after his foolish boast that he would fetch his former master to Paris "in an iron cage," his delays and wild mistakes at Quatre Bras before Waterloo, and his noble bearing as he stood up against a wall to be shot as his penalty for treason, are all well told by A. Hilliard Atteridge, in "The Bravest of the Brave" (Brentano's). The author makes, however, no pretention to any original contribution; he draws mostly from the well-known works of Bonnal, Houssaye, and Weil, and from the usual memoirs. He has found it necessary to burden his biography with a good deal of general military history of a rather amateurish sort. He is more successful in portraying the personality of his hero than in describing the hundred military events in which Ney took a prominent part.

An admirable, succinct statement of the main facts of the advance in democracy, agriculture, industry, and social legislation which Europe has made since the French Revolution is given by F. A. Ogg in "Social Progress in Contemporary Europe" (Macmillan). He succeeds in giving a good introduction to such subjects as the English Industrial Revolution and its progress and results in the other countries of Europe, old-age pensions and sick insurance, the immense increase of population in the nineteenth century, and the progress of socialism. His treatment is topical rather than by countries, and is supported by well-grouped facts and figures. It is just the kind of book which is suitable for Chautauqua reading groups, by whom it has been already adopted, and might also be successfully used in college courses as a parallel study of economic development along with the ordinary text-books which confine themselves chiefly to political development. Each chapter is furnished with a good bibliography intended for beginners rather than for research students.

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In "Short Story Writing" (Macmillan) Prof. Walter B. Pitkin presents a rare spectacle. A professional lecturer on philosophy and an occasional student of Dewey's psychology, he offers a manual for increasing the already alarming production of short prose fiction. With the well-known modesty of the man with a hobby, he vigorously insists that his is the first exposition of the real technique of the subject. In the first section, "The Art of Short Story Writing," he does indeed explain and apply a theory of "integration" which is true enough as psychology and fits in well with the current doctrine of the "short-story," properly hyphenated, but has little relevancy to what some academicians call "tales." But this technique is clearly beyond the intelligence of the persons the author has in mind in the second part, which discusses the business side of the subject. He presents calmly the commercial status of short fiction, as seen by a practical journalist. He very sensibly admonishes his aspiring readers to eschew religiously Poe, Maupassant, and other short-story classics; to give their days and nights to the study of the *Saturday Evening Post* and the *Argosy*, and to write stories as rapidly as possible and publish all that are accepted in any quarter. An unimpressionistic critic might observe that the writer's psychology has done the world a real service in making him miss the psychology of the would-be producer of penny-a-word fiction. However that may be, his style shows the coloring of his magazine diet, notably in the topsy-turvy incongruities in the manner of O. Henry that are sprinkled through even the gravest parts of his handbook.

"The American Short Story" (The Editor Company), by Dr. Elias Lieberman, has its value for the author. He is learning to write. Such high praise cannot be meted out to his attempts at investigation and criticism. The enticing sub-title of the volume is, "A Study of the Influence of Locality on Its Development." But the pages following thereupon do not indicate in what sense there has been a development of the literary *genre* in America. They do not furnish, aside from a few excerpts from previous writers on the subject, even an inkling of what the influence of locality has been on the form. Besides, the nine chapters dealing with the fiction representing different localities from old New England to new Alaska discover no traces whatsoever of study, of rumination, or cogitation. In short, the book is distinguished by a plentiful lack of ideas.

As stated in the publisher's preface, the present edition of "Illustrious Dames of the Court of the Valois Kings" (The Lamb Publishing Company) is a reprint, in less expensive form, of Katharine Prescott Wormeley's translation of Brantôme's "Vie des dames illustres," or, as the author himself called it, "Le Livre des dames." This contains, also, in the shape of a "seventh discourse," under the title of "Various Illustrious Ladies," the chapter on "The Widows" in Brantôme's companion work entitled "Les Dames galantes." To each of the longer, as well as to several of the shorter, sketches, Miss Wormeley has added Sainte-Beuve's comments on the persons described, from the "Causeries du Lundi," thus rounding out and rectifying Brantôme's picturesque but partial characterizations. For the volume she has written a biographical introduction based upon the introductory essays of preceding editors, quoting at length the remarks of one of Brantôme's earliest commentators, Castelnaud, who was almost a contemporary. According to him, Pierre de Bourdeille, Abbé de Brantôme, was descended from a King of France named Marcomir and Tilda Bourdelia, daughter of a King of England.

But though the scion of an ancient and honorable family of Périgord, Brantôme, like his father before him—of whom the *chroniqueur* tells the amusing story of his amicable and familiar relations with Pope Julius II—was a simple soldier and gentleman. He worked hard for the honors and advancements he did not obtain and felt himself a lifelong victim of destiny. It was only towards the end of his life that, by way of consolation, he composed the works through which he has become famous and which are of such value in helping us to reconstruct the spectacle of courtly manners and morals under the Valois kings. He did not publish them himself, though he freely showed his manuscripts to his friends and patrons, and even his heirs were evidently as fearful as he of causing scandal. In violation of his testamentary injunctions, they let the manuscripts lie for fifty years later in their "five volumes covered with velvet, black, tan, green, blue, and a large volume, which is that of 'The Ladies,' covered with green velvet," until, after they had found their way into the cabinets of collectors, they finally were printed in Holland. Miss Wormeley's translation, although occasionally awkward and guilty of minor inelegancies, is, on the whole, satisfactory, and succeeds in retaining something of the spirit of the original. She adds several appendices, one of which contains a literal translation of Marie Stuart's lament on her sorrows after the death of her husband, François II, "En mon triste et doux chant," and the book is embellished with photogravures of several famous paintings and portraits illustrative of the text.

Readers of Mrs. Hugh Fraser's "A Diplomatist's Wife in Many Lands" will not need to be assured that there is excellent entertainment in the supplementary volume, "Reminiscences of a Diplomatist's Wife" (Dodd, Mead). We have the familiar medley of genealogy, anecdote, personal recollection, and hearsay presented with Mrs. Fraser's usual good-natured toryism. Nobody can lead one so readily up or down a family tree, witness the sketch of the Moltkes. Reminiscences of Vienna, of her brother Marion Crawford's villa at Sorrento, and an extended sketch of diplomatic residence in Chili are the chief topics. Within equal compass it would be hard to find a keener and more enlightening account of Latin-American society. Ghost stories are not absent, among them a singularly grewsome tale of a were-wolf picked up on the Roman Campagna. It is suggested by an actual experience with a *lycanthrope* in Chili. He howled most wolflike in the street, even if he did not actually change his form before the author's expectant eyes. An interesting observation is that the inner circle of European diplomats is still obedient to the traditions of Metternich, Beaconsfield, and Bismarck. One of the best anecdotes concerns Princess Metternich, who once criticised the Empress Eugénie for smoking. A Frenchwoman protested, "And what about the Empress of Austria—she even smokes big cigars?" "Oh, nothing at all, of course," was the reply. "*My* Empress has a right to do as she thinks best in such things. But, then—she is a *real* Empress, you see!"

There is little excuse for any one remaining longer in ignorance of the countries of Central America and its adjacent islands. The Panama Canal has called forth the attention of the literary world quite as much as the scientific and mercantile world to this part of the continent. Among the best books we have noticed of the many which cover more or less carefully this territory is Stephen Bonsal's "The American Mediterranean" (Moffat, Yard). It is more comprehensive than some, taking up the northern countries of South America, the various island groups, and the mainland as far north as Mexico. Twelve appendices contain valuable statistics which will prove useful to students of these countries. There is an amazing amount of information contained in the book, which seems in most cases to be correct. "The whole-souled love and appreciation of education which is characteristic of all Mexicans and is particularly strong in the lower or less fortunate classes," may be questioned, and the statement that the Mexicans have much affinity with the Japanese is, to our mind, incorrect.

In opposition to the talk in favor of disarmament and arbitration as a possible panacea for all international difficulties, Capt. A. T. Mahan offers some historical and theoretical counter arguments in a somewhat rambling volume, entitled "Armaments and Arbitration" (Harper). The ten chapters have already appeared as magazine articles in the *North American Review* or the *Century Magazine* during 1911-12. They aim to demonstrate the inevitable and often beneficial use of force in the settlement of international questions. He thinks that arbitration cannot always be a practical or beneficial substitute for armaments in the settlement of questions in which the policies of two countries conflict, and in which there is no established rule of law His method of argument consists largely in the discussion of international settlements which have been made by armies used either actually in war or potentially as a club—settlements which the world has now generally agreed were beneficial, but settlements in which he thinks arbitration would have been either wholly impractical or would have resulted in solutions much less satisfactory. One chapter is devoted to a refutation of some of the pacifist illusions of the author of "The Great Illusion," another to strong military arguments in favor of fortifying the approaches to the Panama Canal, and another to a labored argument to prove that Mr. Roosevelt's support of the Panama Revolution in 1903 was not "A Chapter of National Dishonor"; the main point of his thesis is that Colombia's impotence and misrule at Panama and the world's need for an undisturbed transit across the isthmus made it expedient and justifiable for the United States to support and recognize the rebelling inhabitants of Panama.

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# Science

## A BIOLOGICAL ASPECT OF CANCER.

Cancer is a phenomenon of growth, abnormal growth to be sure, but growth nevertheless, and therefore a biological problem quite as much as medical. The cure of cancer, yet to be found, will be empirical and purely medical. The pathological effect of cancer on the organism is also a medical matter, and quite beyond the realm of a biologist These are secondary aspects of cancer, and, biologically, are not a part of the cancer problem as a phenomenon of growth. The explanation of this growth and the nature of the causes producing it are distinct biological problems, and if they can be solved and the cause of malignant growths discovered, new avenues for experimentation in cure or prevention will be opened.

Certain tissues of the body, or, better, the cellular units of these tissues, begin to grow, until an abnormal mass of cells results; this mass is malignant or non-malignant, according to the nature of the growth and of the tissues involved. After an injury of slight character, such as an abrasion, the surrounding cells grow and replace the lost or injured parts. This is termed regeneration, and the underlying biological principles are the same as in abnormal growth or cancer. The essential difference is that regeneration is a limited growth under control, whereas malignant tumors or cancers are unlimited growths which get beyond the control or regulation of the organism. The processes of regeneration may develop into cancerous processes as is frequently seen in cancer following surgical operation.

In science, when exact knowledge of causes is inaccessible or absent, hypotheses are formulated. The value of such hypotheses depends upon the area covered in the field of observed phenomena, and if accepted as working hypotheses, they are valuable in stimulating search for ultimate causes. If, on the other hand, they are conceived in a dogmatic spirit, and if investigation is limited to the search for phenomena which fit the hypothesis, then they are not only valueless, but pernicious.

The cause of cancer is not known; but many different working hypotheses, some valuable, some pernicious, have been formulated. The valuable ones have stimulated research and have been most useful in focussing searchlights from every angle on the cancer problems. Of the pernicious type none is more harmful than the pessimistic view that the cause of cancer will be known only when the secret of life is revealed. A divergent branch from a stream may be traced back to the boulder which divides the stream, without the need of chemical analysis of the water, or search for the source of the stream. So with cancer the cause of the divergent process of growth, like the boulder, may be and will be discovered without the need of solving the riddle of life.

It is not my purpose here to discuss or criticise in detail the various hypotheses of the cause of cancer. The Cohnheim theory of dormant embryonic tissue; the parasite theory; Ribbert's theory of tissue tension; theories of malnutrition and disordered vital functions, and a score of others, all have value as working hypotheses and are more or less supported by observed facts. The general criticism is that all current hypotheses are either too broad to be useful, as is the case with theories based on malnutrition or deranged metabolism, or else they do not cover a sufficiently large field of observed facts.

A biologically satisfactory working hypothesis of the cause of cancer must explain not only the different types of malignant and non-malignant tumors, but must also account for the phenomena of regeneration. We find it difficult to believe that there is a "self-perfecting" principle in living matter which insists upon the production of the normal type; we think it more probable that some stimulant to growth is produced through the abnormal condition of the injured part. We formerly thought that the presence of food in the intestine stimulated the pancreas to secrete, but we now know that the acid food irritates the lining cells of the intestine, causing them to secrete a subtle chemical body called secretin, belonging to a group known as hormones. This hormone, or enzyme, is carried by the blood to the pancreas where it stimulates the pancreas cells to activity. Knowledge of these chemically elusive bodies, termed enzymes, is still fragmentary and vague, but enough is known to intimate that they will play a most important rôle in the biology of the future.

Many vegetable galls caused by the presence of insects or thread worms are due to the abnormal development of the plant cells. Something derived from the sting of the maternal insect, or as an exudation from the developing larva or worm, has stimulated the cells of the plant to unwonted division. In some cases the stimulants have been determined as enzymes or, specifically, nucleo-proteids or products of the chemical disintegration of protoplasm. Here is a biological fact that may have some bearing on the problem of the cause of cancer, viz., a chemical substance formed from disintegrating protoplasm stimulating adjacent normal cells to abnormal division. Regeneration following injury may be interpreted as due to stimulants in a similar way, the injured cells and tissues undergoing chemical disintegration into amino acids and their derivatives and purin bases and their derivatives, some of these or all acting as stimulants to the adjacent normal cells and causing them to proliferate and to develop under control and regulation into the norm.

This, in brief, is the underlying principle in a recent hypothesis of the cause of cancer advanced last May by Dr. Bullock, Dr. Rohdenburg, and myself. We believe that it is the most widely applicable of all the existing theories of cancer. It offers a common biological interpretation for the manifold varieties of tumor growth and brings into harmony the facts observed by advocates of the different hypotheses of tumor origin. Chronic irritation produced by injury, by X-rays, by parasites of many kinds, by betel-nut chewing, by hot rice eating, by smoking, by mammary or uterine irritations, etc., all leading to injury and death of cells, and this to the disintegration or autolysis of their protoplasm, produces the chemical substances or enzymes responsible for the stimulated division energy of adjacent cells. Normal regeneration following the initial injury becomes chronic regeneration or a tumorous growth with continued irritation; and, once started, a tumor grows with increasing momentum by virtue of the chemical substances derived from its own degenerating cells. Oertel asserts that he traced the development of a liver cancer from degenerating liver cells. A mouse tumor transplanted into normal mice, grows, in a varying percentage of cases, into fatal cancers in the otherwise normal mice. With every transplantation, degenerating cells are transplanted with the living cells, and the transplant thus carries with it its own stimulants for cell division. The mouse furnishes food and oxygen for the growing tumor, and absorbs more and more of the poisonous products of degeneration until, overcome by cachexia or general poisoning, it succumbs.

Amino acids and purin derivatives are produced by successive oxidations of the nucleo-proteids making up protoplasm. Hence, in active, malignant tumors, some parts of which are degenerating, oxidation processes are more active than in normal tissue cells, which accounts for the greater avidity for oxygen on the part of cancer cells as contrasted with normal cells, a discovery made by Ehrlich and Wassermann last year.

GARY N. CALKINS

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The Sarah Berliner Research Fellowship for Women, of $1,000, is offered now every year. The successful candidate is the most promising among those who present themselves in the field of physics, chemistry, and biology, some preference being felt by the committee for these subjects in the order named. The chairman of the committee is Mrs. Christine Ladd Franklin, No. 527 Cathedral Parkway, New York,

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from whom further information may be obtained.

The Naples Table Association for Promoting Laboratory Research by Women offers this year, for the sixth time, a prize of $1,000 for the best thesis written by a woman on a scientific subject. The thesis must embody new observations and new conclusions based on independent laboratory research in biological, chemical, or physical science. This prize has been named the Ellen Richards Research Prize, in honor of Mrs. Richards. The Association also maintains a research table for qualified women students at the Zoölogical Station at Naples. The chairman of the committee is Dr. Lilian Welsh, Goucher College, Baltimore. The prize is offered every two years.

Dr. William Henry Watson, ex-regent of the University of the State of New York, is dead at his home in Utica. He was a native of Providence, where he was born in 1829. He graduated from Brown University in 1852, and was one of the founders of the New York State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane, at Middletown. In 1880 he was surgeon-general of New York. Among his publications are many contributions to medical journals.

Dr. Lewis Swift, astronomer, died on Sunday in Marathon, N. Y., aged ninety-two. He had discovered 1,300 nebulæ and eighteen comets. Several years ago he was stricken blind, and forced to give up his work. Dr. Swift came into prominence in 1862, when he discovered the comet which took his name. He went to Rochester, where he set up an observatory on Duff's cider-mill. Though in the hardware business at the time, he discovered a comet each year from 1877 to 1882. For three successive years the Imperial Academy of Vienna awarded him its medal for contributing most to astronomy. He was the author of "Simple Lessons in Astronomy."

# Drama and Music

One of the most successful pieces of the present season in London is the "Jelfs" of Horace Annesley Vachell. Judged by the printed copy (Doran), it is not easy to account for the favorable critical comment it has procured from some generally fastidious judges. Considered as a whole, it belongs to a very common order of semi-sensational drama with a conventional, if fairly interesting, story and personages who, although they have long been accepted as actualities in the theatre, are but faint reflections of their living prototypes. For categorical purposes it is enough to say that the hero is a young rancher who, suddenly finding himself at the head of an old-established conservative private bank in London, proceeds to use it as a means of winning a fashionable bride and cutting a figure in the ranks of the idle rich. After recklessly courting ruin by identifying himself with all manner of financial reprobates, he receives the support of the Bank of England and triumphs in every way. Manifestly the play owes most of the notice it has obtained to a scene between the hero, his betrothed, and a secret lover of the latter, in which the question of marriage and the mutual responsibilities of the contracting parties are discussed with frankness and a large measure of common sense. The situation is indisputably fresh, if not very probable, but, of course, the subject is not one upon which it is possible to say much that is new.

"Pearls" is the name of a new sketch by Stanley Houghton, in which Arthur Bourchier and Violet Vanbrugh are appearing.

Macdonald Hastings, one of England's rising young dramatists, seems to be wasting his ability in the invention of morbid and unnatural situations. Thus in "The Tide," which has just been produced in London, he imagines a reckless young girl, who becomes a mother without any knowledge of the name or identity of the father. Of the child she sees nothing for seventeen years, when she discovers her at a fashionable watering place, and becomes her rival in the affections of a gay young officer. In the end, however, she marries the physician who had helped her in the first place to recover her lost daughter. The piece is said to be very cleverly written in places, but it is not likely that a fiction so improbable and disagreeable could be redeemed by mere literary excellence.

Sir John Hare delivered an optimistic speech on the British drama at the Actors' Benevolent Fund dinner. He said that for nearly fifty years he had been an actor on the London stage, for twenty-five years a London manager, and, in his opinion, at no time during that long span of years had the stage in England been in so healthy a condition as regards the ability and promise of the younger men and women who acted on it and the literary gifts of those who wrote for it. The time had passed when the French stage was held up as a model, and he contended that Paris itself could not boast of six theatres where better acting and more perfect ensemble could be shown than at the St. James's, His Majesty's, Royalty, Wyndham's, the New, and the Savoy at the present moment. Compare the condition of things with the early sixties, with the turgid melodrama and its indifferent translations of indifferent French plays, only relieved by the genius of that pioneer of the new and natural school, Tom Robertson. Compare it with the early pre-Victorian period and the sufferings of Macready, who recorded in his diary that he went from each performance "weary and incapacitated in body, sunk and languid in mind, compelled to be a party to the blunders, the ignorance, and wanton buffoonery which degrade the poor art I am laboring in." We live in happier times, and had Macready been living now, he would have been proud, not ashamed, of the profession to which he belonged.

English newspapers bring word of the death of George Rignold, the English actor, whose Henry V, as performed in Booth's Theatre, is still fresh in the memory of older playgoers. It was a mightily effective impersonation to the eye—although it had not much art or brains behind it. He appeared here also as Claude Melnotte, William in "Black-eyed Susan," and other characters, but his work in these had no distinction and made no deep public impression. But he was by no means a bad actor. Born at Leicester, in England, he was first connected with the Theatres Royal at Bath and Bristol, where in 1863 he played a long series of Shakespearean characters. In 1870 he made his first London success in "'Twixt Axe and Crown." Having migrated to the Queen's Theatre, he played Caliban in "The Tempest," Posthumus in "Cymbeline," Romeo, and Cromwell in the play of that name, among other parts.

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Some years ago the French Government undertook to abolish military bands; whereupon both the army and the public protested so vigorously that the bands were left in peace. Lately, in England, the abolishment of military bands has been advocated. Sir Alexander Mackenzie has come to the rescue by pleading that England "owed a great deal more of the immense improvement in the public taste and understanding of the art all over the country to the military bands than had ever been acknowledged. It would be nothing short of a disaster if anything were ever to happen to disturb or check the splendid work regimental bands were doing." Lord Roberts has also spoken of the exhilarating effect of band music, as witnessed by him in war time, as in peace.

Leon Rains, the eminent bass, has arrived in this country to begin a first season of concert and recital work. Mr. Rains brought with him Roland Bocquet, the Anglo-American composer, who will act as accompanist. The first New York recital will be given at Æolian Hall January 11. The first orchestral appearance will be made at the New York Philharmonic Orchestra's special festival concert, which they will give for their subscribers only, on January 29. Leon Rains, who enjoys great distinction abroad, will, at his recital next Saturday evening, sing Schubert's "Wanderer" and "Doppelgänger," and songs by Brahms, Wolf, Strauss, and others.

Hans Richter's decision not to conduct any more music seems irrevocable. When he was invited last summer by Schulz-Curtius to conduct the gigantic concert which is to be given in London on May 22, Wagner's hundredth birthday, he wrote: "My dear friend Schulz-Curtius: The ancient Greeks burned their ships in order to make a return impossible; so, after the 'Meistersinger' performances at Bayreuth, I shall burn all my bâtons. With best greetings, your old Hans."

The musical critic of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* having passed some very severe strictures on a concert given under Mengelberg, the leading musical organization of Frankfort, the Museums-Gesellschaft, demanded an apology. This being declined, the critic was not admitted to subsequent concerts of that society. To assert their critical independence, all the Frankfort newspapers thereupon declared a boycott on the concerts of the Museums-Gesellschaft.

Richard Wagner once wrote that he could think of the violin only in the plural, and a distinguished Boston critic used to express his belief that violin concertos were doomed to join the now obsolete concertos for flute, oboe, and other orchestral instruments, which were often seen on programmes until about a quarter of a cen-

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tury ago. Of the fulfilment of this prophecy there are no signs at present. Last Sunday, Efrem Zimbalist played the Mendelssohn concerto with the Philharmonic Orchestra, while the New York Symphony Orchestra's soloist the same afternoon was Mischa Elman. Both these artists enjoy great popularity, and they play concertos not only with all the orchestras in the land but often at their recitals with piano accompaniment. They are only two of half a dozen or more superior violinists who have made New York their centre for excursions this season. Albert Spalding was the first. He started the concert season in October, and then went to Europe. Another distinguished American violinist, Maud Powell, will be heard later. Spalding was followed by Elman and Zimbalist. Then came Louis Persinger, and finally, by way of climax, the greatest two of them all, than whom perhaps no greater have lived—Eugène Ysaye and Fritz Kreisler. Having been brought over on exclusive contract by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Kreisler played only concertos, the one exception being a recital he gave to aid the Music School Settlement. He returns next season for a recital tour. Ysaye is an older man, but his tone and his technique are as young as ever, and his popularity is unbounded. He, too, has been heard, as a matter of course, at Sunday concerts, of which there are now usually five, six, or seven. A few years ago it was an unusual thing to have more than one.

## Art

*Jade: A Study in Chinese Archæology and Religion.* By Berthold Laufer. Chicago: Field Museum of Natural History. Publication 154; Anthropological Series, Vol. X.

Of all the precious minerals, none possesses more historic interest than do nephrite and jadeite, commonly combined under the single denomination jade. From prehistoric times they have attracted the eye of man, and their qualities of color and composition have rendered them favorite materials for ornamental use. And, over and above this merely artistic value, these substances were regarded in early times, and are still regarded in certain Eastern lands, as possessing a mysterious potency, a talismanic virtue, and also as exercising a singularly effective therapeutic action. Indeed, both the physical and the spiritual welfare of human beings were supposed to be furthered by the ownership of an object made of nephrite or jadeite, more especially when it had been worked into a form symbolizing certain natural forces.

Much has already been written on this subject, and we need hardly call attention to the monumental work describing the unrivalled Heber Bishop collection, "Investigations and Studies in Jade," privately printed in 1906, a work registering the results of a careful study of these fascinating minerals, as well from a mineralogical standpoint as from an historical one. The present book by Dr. Laufer not only completes and amplifies the part devoted to Chinese jade carvings, but offers much new and valuable information in regard to them.

Dr. Laufer was well fitted to prepare a study on this intricate subject. He was born in Cologne, in 1874, and received his degree of doctor of philosophy in Berlin. He took part in the Jesup Expedition to Siberia, in 1898-99, and the East Asiatic Expedition to China, 1901-1904. From 1904 to 1908 he was assistant curator of the ethnological department of the American Museum of Natural History; from 1905 to 1908, lecturer on anthropology at Columbia University, and from 1905 to 1908 assistant curator in charge of the Asiatic department of the Field Museum in Chicago. His trip for the Field Museum was a most successful one. The present work presents the fruits of years of travel and study.

While Dr. Laufer freely acknowledges that the great Bishop Collection of Jade, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, is the most extensive collection in existence of such objects, yet he thinks that the jades gathered by him in Si-yan-fu, Shensi Province, for the Field Museum, while conducting the Mrs. T. B. Blackstone Expedition to China and Tibet, from 1908 to 1910, include a number of interesting types of jade amulets of the dead not represented in the Bishop collection.

The special significance of the various jade ornaments is illustrated in the case of the girdle-pendants, which were not merely ornamental, but were thought to emit musical sounds as they struck together when the wearer was in motion. In the Li Ki it is said that gentlemen in olden times always wore these suspended jade ornaments, and that, while those on the right side emitted the notes *Chih* and *Kio*, the fourth and third notes of the Chinese scale, the jade objects on the left side gave forth the first and fifth notes, *Kung* and *Yü*. The melodious intermingling of these notes was believed to banish all depressed thoughts from the soul and to instil virtue into the wearer's heart. The color of these jades was strictly determined by the rank of the wearer—white jade being reserved exclusively for the Emperor's wear; jade of a green hue, like the green of a wooded mountain, belonging to princes of the first and second rank; water-blue jade to prefects. To the heir-apparent a special jade was also assigned, while plain officials had to comfort themselves with inferior greenish minerals, probably a variety of prehnite, or bowenite, a serpentine. Moreover, these girdle ornaments, according to a first-century writer, symbolized by their shape the occupation of the wearer—farmers wearing ornaments representing plough-handles or shares, and workmen those figuring axes or adzes. An almost endless variety of forms for these girdle ornaments were invented by the Chinese in the course of centuries—fish-forms, dragon-forms, various animal-forms, etc., each having many symbolical meanings. Certain of them were love-tokens given by husbands to their wives, and these were sometimes interred with the wife's body as protecting amulets. As Dr. Laufer writes: "The relations of a husband and wife did not cease at the moment of death; they continued to be united even beyond the grave, and expected to resume their marital relations in a future life."

In regard to the jade objects buried with the dead, denominated by Dr. Bushell "tomb-jades," the author calls attention to what he believes to be a misunderstanding of the Chinese designation *han yü*, interpreted to mean "jade placed in the mouth (of a corpse)." He asserts that this name always means either jade of the Han period or jade of a kind particularly used in this period, and he does not believe that there is a single, large comprehensive class of "tomb-jades," but several widely distinguished groups of jade objects found in Chinese tombs.

Much valuable information is given touching the hammer-shaped tablets of jade. Originally, in China, as in many other parts of the world, this shape was brought into connection with solar worship. The Chou emperors (1122-249 B. C.) are said to have worshipped the sun by holding in their hands hammer-shaped jade symbols of sovereignty. The hammer form was so conventionalized in process of time that it is now often difficult to determine whether a given ceremonial tablet belongs to this category or to some other.

Regarding the source of much of the old Chinese jade, Dr. Laufer, in accord with others who have treated the matter, admits that it probably came from ancient Chinese quarries, all traces of which have now been lost. He states that Chinese antiquarians fully agree with the view that the jades of the Chou and Han dynasties came from mines in Shensi Province, and points to Lan-t'ien and Feng-siang-fu as the chief ancient mines, although we know that at present neither jade nor jadeite is found within the confines of China proper.

The so-called *Nephritfrage* is treated briefly in the introduction. The discovery of masses of jade *in situ* in various parts of Europe clearly indicates the source of much of the prehistoric jade found in European countries, and chemical analysis has confirmed this, notably the 4,700-pound mass of nephrite jade found at Jordansmuhl, Silesia, by Dr. Kunz in 1899, now in a Heber R. Bishop collection exhibited at the American Museum of Natural History. Dr. Laufer, however, inclines to the belief

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that the first worked jades were probably acquired from an Asiatic source, and furnished the inducement to seek for a home supply of the material.

Although it was not Dr. Laufer's aim to treat of the mineralogical characteristics of nephrite or jadeite, but to confine himself to the cultural and religious ideas and concepts associated with them, and largely governing their use for ornamental purposes, it is somewhat to be regretted that he did not have analyses made of some of the specimens, so as more definitely to determine their source and affinities. However, collectors are justified in hesitating to trust their jades to the tender mercies of the analyst.

The numerous, well-chosen, and excellently executed illustrations, 68 plates (six of them in color) and 204 text-figures, display all the principal forms of Chinese carved jade from historic times, and serve as invaluable aids to the student, making this work an eminently useful guide-book for those seeking information upon this important and difficult subject.

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Two art books will be brought out shortly by the Putnams—"The Technique of Painting," by C. Moreau-Vauthier, and "The Childhood of Art," by H. G. Spearing.

The energy and consistency of Romain Rolland's "Life of Michelangelo" (Dutton) have brought it promptly the honors of translation. The work, saving bad transcription of Italian names, is tolerably done by Frederic Lees. That Michelangelo's life was one long tragic maladjustment between great genius and a hesitating will, is M. Rolland's thesis. It is ably supported from the sonnets and the well-known facts of the master's life. The style is emphatic, nervous, at times torrential—in striking and refreshing contrast to the usually placid tone of French monographs on art. Many will feel that M. Rolland forces the note of tragedy. At least, he deserves the credit for a reading that is coherent, suggestive, and masterly.

Louis B. Akin, an artist who received the commission, two years ago, to do mural paintings of Indian life for the American Museum of Natural History, died a week ago in Flagstaff, Ariz. He had just completed the work, which includes a sixty-foot panel. Born in 1870, he first received public recognition in 1907, after an exhibition in Chicago of a year's work among the Hopi Indians.

# Finance

## TWO IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

In its weekly budget of decisions, handed down by the United States Supreme Court on Monday, there were two of great importance. The ruling of the Court on the proposed plan for disposing of Southern Pacific Railway stock in the Union Pacific's treasury, and its decision that the Anti-Trust law, in its criminal provisions, necessarily applies to an attempt to corner commodities, open up far-reaching possibilities. It is more clear in the case of the corner decision, than in that of the Union Pacific merger, what the broader consequences of Monday's decree will be.

In the Union Pacific matter, counsel had proposed that the company, in divesting itself of its Southern Pacific holdings as previously ordered by the Court, should be permitted to allot or sell that Southern Pacific stock pro rata to Union Pacific shareholders. In defending this method of compliance with the Court's decree, argument naturally rested on the Supreme Court's own approval of the pro-rata distribution, as applied in the dissolution of the Northern Securities and Standard Oil holding companies. In the first of these dissolutions, the scheme of distributing the assets pro rata to the holding company's shareholders was contested, carried up to the Supreme Court, and upheld by that Court in 1905; in the second of them, the Court itself, in its original decision, recognized that method of disintegration as proper.

In rejecting the application of a similar plan to the Harriman merger, the Court draws distinction between a holding company which is required to part with all its holdings of stock in two or more competing corporations, and a railway company which has merely bought control of one competitor through purchase of its stock. From the language of Monday's opinion it appears that if, for example, a separate holding company had been organized to hold the stock of both Union and Southern Pacific, and if that holding company were ordered dissolved, the assets might be distributed pro rata; but that the same expedient is inadmissible where the chief party to the suit is a powerful corporation which continues in the field.

There is obviously a line of distinction here; though it may be that the Court has surrounded with a good many difficulties its future adjudication of similar cases. It is true, last Monday's opinion positively restates the Court's position that "each case under the Sherman Act must stand on its own facts," and there is also to be remembered the Court's declaration, in the Standard Oil opinion, that "one of the fundamental purposes of the statute is to protect, not to destroy, rights of property." But it is at least conceivable that rights of property may be impaired, though not destroyed, through departure from the pro-rata rule. That would inevitably be so in a case where forced public sale of such holdings, with the parties most interested eliminated from the bidding, was the only alternative recourse. The Union Pacific has no such prospect before it, since not only its own shareholders, but holders of the 54 per cent. of Southern Pacific stock which Union Pacific does not own, are interested in obtaining a fair value on the sale. But how the same rule would operate, in a case where all the stock of one railway were held by another, it is not altogether easy to foresee.

The Supreme Court's decision regarding corners in commodities, under the Anti-Trust law, is entirely plain, and the scope of its future application is not at all difficult to foresee. The defendants in this case had combined in 1910, after a disastrous shortage in the American cotton crop, to obtain control of the cotton actually available on the market, in quantity sufficient to make them masters of the price. The purpose and method of this conspiracy were perfectly well known on the cotton exchanges. It had the result, first, of advancing the price of cotton from 13½ cents a pound in November, 1909, to the utterly preposterous figure of 20 cents a pound in August, 1910—a price never reached, outside of paper inflation days, since 1836; and, next, through the virtual blockading of supplies except at the prohibitive corner prices, of emphasizing the world-wide depression in the cotton-spinning trade. The operations of Messrs. Patten, Brown, Haynes, and Scales did not primarily cause the troubles of the trade, but they unquestionably aggravated the situation. To put the matter in another way, a vicious and brutal attempt was made to extort speculative blood-money from the misfortunes and necessities of the cotton consumer in a trying season.

The Court does not pass upon the accuracy of the facts alleged; it merely gives its judgment as to the applicability of the Sherman Act, assuming the facts to have been correctly stated. The lower court had ruled that the corner manipulators were not engaged in interstate trade; that corners stimulate instead of restraining competition, and that any effect of a corner of interstate trade could be only indirect. But Monday's decision takes ground very positively that cotton as a commodity was cornered, and that cotton is a subject of interstate trade; replies that even if corners stimulate competition, they do so through methods as obnoxious as the suppression of competition; and concludes by reaffirming the principle that people "engaging in a conspiracy which necessarily and directly produces the result which the statute is designed to prevent," are properly "chargeable with intending that result."

It is difficult to see how any future attempt to corner a commodity market can escape the scope of this decision. As the Government's Solicitor-General points out, such undertakings will hereafter be subject to restraint, in their inception, through Federal injunction. The speculator who should try again the

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experiment of 1910 in the cotton market, or of 1909 in the wheat market—or, we may add, of 1906 in the copper market—would have to be an unusually bold and reckless adventurer.

## BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Ackerman, G. E. Christmas Praises and Other Poems. Boston: Sherman, French. $1.25 net.

Bjerregaard, C. H. A. The Inner Life and the Tao-Teh-King. Theosophical Publishing Co. $2 net.

Blythe, S. G. The Making of a Newspaper Man. Philadelphia: Altemus Co.

Bradley, R. M. The English Housewife in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. Longmans. $3.50 net.

Brewers' Association, Year Book of the United States. New York.

Clemen, Carl. Primitive Christianity and Its Non-Jewish Sources. Trans. by R. G. Nisbet. Scribner.

Clifford, John. The Gospel of Gladness. Scribner.

Concordanza delle Rime di Francesco Petrarca. Compilata da Kenneth McKenzie. New Haven: Yale University. $10 net.

Griffin, G. G. Writings on American History: A Bibliography of Books Published During 1910. Reprint from Annual Report Amer. Historical Assn., 1910. Washington.

Harvard University Catalogue, 1912-13. Cambridge.

Heywood, Louise. Here and There a Leaf. Boston: Sherman, French. $1.20 net.

How, Louis. The Youth Replies, and Other Verses. Boston: Sherman, French.

Jastrow, Morris, jr. Bildermappe zur Religion Babyloniens und Assyriens. Giessen: Alfred Töpelmann.

Kauffman, R. and R. W. The Latter Day Saints. London: Williams & Norgate.

Kunze, J. The Apostles' Creed and the New Testament. Tr. from the German by G. W. Gilmore. Funk & Wagnalls. 75 cents net.

Lamb, Charles. Old China. (Riverside Press edition.) Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $1.50 net.

Lawton, Lancelot. The Empires of the Far East. 2 vols. Boston: Small, Maynard.

Leets, Juan. United States and Latin America: Dollar Diplomacy. New Orleans: The Author.

Library of Congress—Check List of American Eighteenth Century Newspapers. Compiled by J. Van Ness Ingram. Washington: Government Printing Office. 50 cents.

Library of Congress. Report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Living Church Annual and Whittaker's Churchman's Almanac. 1913. Milwaukee: Young Churchman Co.

Lohr, Otto. The First Germans in North America and the German Element of New Netherland. Stechert & Co.

Mason, J. A. The Ethnology of the Salinan Indians. University of California.

Myrick, Herbert. Coöperative Finance. Orange Judd Co. $2.50 net.

Nobel Institute. Catalogue de la Bibliothèque. I, Littérature Pacifiste. Putnam.

Paredes, J. E. The Morgan-Honduras Loan. Part III. The American Claims. New Orleans, La.: The Author.

Parker, S. C. Textbook in the History of Modern Elementary Education. Boston: Ginn. $1.50.

Riverdale Hymn Book. Edited by I. S. Dodd and L. B. Longacre. Revell.

Robinson, J. H., and Beard, C. A. Outlines of European History. Vol. II. Boston: Ginn. $1.60.

Rosett, J. The Middle Class: A Play. Baltimore, Md.: Phœnix Publishers.

Scheltema, J. F. Monumental Java. Macmillan.

Smithsonian Institution. Annual Report of the Board of Regents, for year ending June 30, 1911. Washington.

Starkweather, A. M. Leaves from the City Beautiful. Boston: Sherman, French. $1.25 net.

Strindberg's Lucky Pehr: A Drama. Trans. by V. S. Howard. Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd. $1.50 net.

The Puritans' Farewell to England. Reprinted in facsimile for the Members and Friends of the New England Society, New York.

Thorburn, T. J. Jesus the Christ: A Reply to Professor Drews' Die Christusmythe. Scribner.

Vila, A. F. The Former Countess (of Navarre): A Romance of the French Revolution. Boston: Sherman, French. $1.40 net.

Villari, Luigi. Gli Stati Uniti d'America e l'Emigrazione italiana. Milan: Fratelli Treves.

Wallin, J. E. W. Experimental Studies of Mental Defectives. Baltimore: Warwick & York. $1.25.

Watts, M. S. George Frederic Watts: The Annals of an Artist's Life. 3 vols. Doran. $10 net per set.

Work, M. C. Auction of To-day. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $1.25 net.


**Gohdes and Buschek's Sprach- und Lesebuch**

By W. H. GOHDES, Head of Department of Modern Languages in the Horace Mann High School, New York City, and H. A. BUSCHEK, Head of German Department in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Preparatory School. x+370 pp., 12mo. $1.15.

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English sentences for translation are appended to the more advanced lessons. The book includes also a concise systematic grammar in English for reference, and a series of special, systematic vocabularies for each of the first sixteen lessons, besides the usual German-English and English-German vocabularies.

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